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BULGARIAN.

BY
W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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¹ BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

A

SHORT GRAMMAR

OF THE

BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

WITH READING LESSONS

BY

W. R. MORFILL, M.A.

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P R E F A C E.

THE growing importance of the Bulgarian Principality seems to indicate the need of a Bulgarian Grammar, whether for travellers or those engaged in commerce. I have, therefore, compiled this short work. The manuscript has lain by me for some years, and I have done what I could to make the book as complete as possible. I have now worked at the Bulgarian language at intervals for the past twenty-five years, and have gained some insight into its principles. I have also received valuable assistance from Bulgarian friends at various times, both in the Principality itself and in England.

The student's attention is called to the following points:—

(1) The principles of this Grammar are based upon those of the great Comparative Grammar of MIKLOSICH (*Vergleichende Grammatik, Zweite Ausgabe*, Wien, 1879), a work of supreme value.

My conviction is that the Bulgarian language cannot

be understood unless its structure is investigated in connection with the general system of the Slavonic languages. It is in this way only that, among other things, the case-endings of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns which we are continually coming upon in the national songs and elsewhere can be explained. In these we are reminded of the earlier stages of the language. So also the old forms of the verbs which are occasionally introduced, even though not in great use, are essential for the understanding of the Bulgarian verbal system: even when they are rare as simple verbs they are frequently found in composition with prepositions. If the student knows the simple forms, he will soon be able to understand those which are compounded. Owing to the want of a real literary standard, all kinds of archaic and dialectic forms are struggling to get admission into the literary language.

(2) I have taken for my standard the dialect employed in Government publications which appear at Sofia, e.g., the *Сборникъ*, or Miscellany, issued at intervals, containing valuable articles on Bulgarian philology and popular literature. Words, however, from other dialects occur occasionally in the Reading Lessons, but they will be found, to the best of my belief, carefully explained.

(3) I have also followed the Government orthography in the main. Some, however, of the extracts given

diverge from it, and I did not like to tamper with them. Thus even the eccentric spelling adopted by DOZON has been allowed to stand. The student will be benefited by becoming acquainted with these different systems, and orthographical peculiarities will constantly be found alluded to in the Vocabulary.

(4) It will be observed that some of the extracts abound in Russisms. These forms cannot be ejected from the language, and have greatly increased since the war. Up to that time Bulgaria was cut off from the rest of Europe, and had only borrowed some Turkish words and a few from the Greek. The former are now to a certain extent falling out of use. The language is undergoing various changes, but it would be useless to wait till it has become settled.

For the few Reading Lessons which I have given I have taken some passages from the *Перводруцеско Списание* and the *Български Прѣсловѣ*, both published at Sofia. A good style of prose and verse is to be found in these reviews. From VAZOV, the most conspicuous writer who has appeared in Bulgaria, I have made two selections; the first from his powerful novel *Подъ Яго-мо*, "Under the Yoke" (Sofia, 1894), and the second from a volume of his poems, *Избавление* (Bucharest, 1878). I have given two fine folk-songs, the Ballad of the Janissary and the

fair-haired Dragana, from the collection of the brothers MILADINOV (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Agram, 1861), and that of the outlaw Liben, from DOZON (*Български Народни Пѣсни*, Paris, 1875).

I cannot close this Preface without hearty thanks to Mr. Ivan E. GESHOV, of Sofia, Bulgarian Minister of Finance, for the help he gave me in Bulgarian twenty-five years ago. At that time Bulgarian books were few, and difficult to procure. It was he who introduced to my notice the splendid collection of ballads of the brothers MILADINOV. All this was some years before the *blutbad* of Philippopolis, which he was destined to pass through, and has described so eloquently in his articles in the *Периодическо Списание*. I have given two extracts from his powerful narrative.

I must also thank for many valuable hints Professor SHISHMANOV, of Sofia, and Professor P. SYRKOU, of St. Petersburg.

The following books, among others, have been consulted in the compilation of this little work :—

Bulgarische Grammatik, von Dr. Franz Ladislav CHLEBORAD (Wien, 1888); a very useful book.

Die Kunst die Bulgarische Sprache, leicht und schnell zu erlernen, von Fr. VYMAZAL (Wien, 1888), where a

great deal of useful information will be found packed in a small compass.

The Bulgarian Grammar of the brothers TSANKOV, or CANKOF, as the name was then spelled (*Grammatik der Bulgarischen Sprache*, Wien, 1852). This was for a long time the only one in the field, and twenty-six years ago I was glad to get it. But the orthography is bewildering, and the use of Latin letters is an obstacle to the student. However serviceable at one time, it has now been superseded.

The Bulgarian dictionary which I have found most useful is that of Dr. BOGOROV, *Българско - Френски Ръчникъ* (in two vols., Vienna, 1873). This work, however, leaves much to be desired, especially in the Bulgarian-French part. The Bulgarian is meagre: many useful provincial words are rejected because the compiler seems to want to occidentalize the language as much as possible, and to introduce Latin loan-words. The French-Bulgarian part is better.

The Dictionary of DUVERNOIS, published a few years ago at Moscow, is known to me only by name.

The little French-Bulgarian-Turkish Dictionary published by Iliev and Khranov at Rustchuk in 1868 (*Словаръ Француско-Българско-Турски*) is meagre and disappointing.

The English and Bulgarian Vocabulary published at Constantinople by Morse and Vasiliev is now somewhat difficult to procure. It is accurate and useful ; moreover, the words are carefully accented.

There is a good vocabulary appended to Dozon's book, previously cited.

Mr. Naïden Gerov of Philippopolis is now publishing a copious Bulgarian Dictionary, which is to contain all the dialectic words (*Рѣчникъ на Български Языкъ*, Пловдивъ, 1895), but I have as yet been able to procure only the first volume (A—D). As the words are explained in Bulgarian and Russian, it will be of use to very advanced students only.

For purposes of comparison I have sometimes made use of the excellent Slovenish Dictionary edited by PLETERŠNIK (*Slovensko-Nemški Slovar*, Laibach, 1894).

W. R. MORFILL.

OXFORD,
March 16th, 1897.

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BULGARIAN GRAMMAR

PART I. PHONOLOGY.

THE Bulgarian alphabet is the Cyrillic, the same as, with some trifling modifications, is employed by the Russians and Serbs.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
А а	<i>A a</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>А а</i>	a, as in Italian
Б б	<i>B б</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Б б</i>	b
В в	<i>B в</i>	Ѥ Ѥ	<i>В в</i>	v
Г г	<i>Г г</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>Г г</i>	g, always hard
Д д	<i>Д д</i>	Ѥ Ѥ	<i>Д д</i>	d
Е е	<i>E e</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Е е</i>	é French ¹ (sometimes written <i>æ</i>)
Ж ж	<i>Ж ж</i>	Ѥ Ѥ	<i>Ж ж</i>	French <i>j</i> in <i>jour</i> , or <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i>
З з	<i>З з</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>З з</i>	z
И и	<i>И и</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>И и</i>	i, Italian
Й й	<i>Й й</i>	Ѣ Ѣ	<i>Й й</i>	i, very short
К к	<i>К к</i>	Ѧ Ѧ	<i>К к</i>	k

¹ At the beginning of a word like *ye*. It must be borne in mind that the Bulgarian language, like the Slavonic languages generally, does not affect long vowels.

ROMAN	ITALIC	OLD SLAVONIC	WRITTEN	SOUNDS
Л л	Л л	Л л	Л л	l
М м	М м	М м	М м	m
Н н	Н н	Н н	Н н	n
О о	О о	Ѡ ѡ	О о	o, short, as in <i>not</i>
П п	П п	П п	П п	p
Р р	Р р	Р р	Р р	r
С с	С с	С с	С с	s, always sharp
Т т	Т т	Т т	Т т	t
У у	У у	Ѡ ѡ	У у	Eng. <i>oo</i> , French <i>ou</i>
Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	f
Х х	Х х	Х х	Х х	kh, German <i>ch</i> in <i>machen</i>
Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	ts
Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	ch, as in <i>church</i>
Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	sh
Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	sht, as <i>st</i> in German <i>Stein</i>
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	} Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> ; at the end of a word mute, but slightly affect the preceding consonant ¹
Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	
Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Like <i>e</i> or <i>ye</i> ²
Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	yu, or <i>you</i>
Я я	Я я	Я я	Я я	ya
Ѧ	—	Ѧ Ѧ	Ѧ	Like <i>u</i> in <i>but</i>
ѧ	—	ѧ ѧ	ѧ	iu

¹ We shall shortly see that these two letters are often confused in the spelling of words.

² When in an accented syllable often pronounced like *я*.

ѡ. This letter has the sound of *u* in *inlaut* like *u* in *but*. It is continued in use where it originally occurred in Old Slavonic, and had a nasal pronunciation. Nasals are, however, now only found in some of the Bulgarian dialects. See papers by Prof. DRINOV, in *Archiv für Slavische Philologie*, II. 399; also *Неруодѣнеко Спучѣне*, I Кн., Braila, 1876. MIKLOSICH doubted this *rhinesmus*, but DRINOV declares that he conversed with some Bulgarians at Constantinople who unmistakably made use of nasals in their pronunciation. We sometimes find this letter written **ѡ** (see Bulgarian New Testament, Smyrna, 1850).

ѣ. This letter seems to be now going out of use, and is sometimes supplanted by *я*, as бѣѣ, 'I strike,' frequently now written бѣя. It is pronounced *iu*, the last vowel very short.

The orthography of the Bulgarian language is at the present time in a somewhat confused state; but now that the nation has awaked to self-consciousness, and seems to have a great future in store, these matters are in a fair way of being settled. In this book the orthography as used at Sofia, especially in the Government publication *Сборникъ*, has been followed as much as possible. We find **ѣ** often confused with *e*; thus we get both вѣѣ and вѣе, 'time.' The same mistake is of frequent occurrence in Russian, and the *præ*-iotization of this vowel is one of the characteristics of the Bosnian dialect of Serbian.

THE CONSONANTS.

I. *p*, *л*, *н*. *л* occasionally drops off, as ёмешъ for

O. S. *лѣмешь* (cf. *языкъ* in Russian, which in some of the dialects is *лензѣкъ*). *л* and *р* are frequently confused; e.g. *изцѣрявамъ* for *изцѣлявамъ*, 'to heal;' root *цѣл-*, 'whole.' *Р* must be pronounced stronger than in English.

II. *т, д.* The ordinary Slavonic *г* has become in some cases *д*, as *дълбокъ*, Russian *глубокий*, 'deep' (cf. Slovenish *kmica*, for *tmica*, 'darkness;' this, however, is not recognised by *PLETERŠNIK* as the ordinary form). Sometimes *т* and *д* disappear before *н*. The softening of the dentals (as in O. S.) is effected by changing *т* into *шт* and *д* into *жд*; thus, *баш-та́*, 'father,' from *bat-ya*.

III. *п, б, в, м.* *п* and *в* frequently fall out before other consonants, as in Russian. Thus *бв* becomes *б*, as *облакъ*, 'a cloud.' Cf. also *срѣиѣ*, 'to make,' for *срѣиѣиѣ*. Sometimes, as in other Slavonic languages, *в* is inserted at the beginning of a word when it originally began with a vowel, as *вжжѣ*, 'a rope.'

IV. *к, г, х.* *г* before *ъ* takes the sound of *к*.

V. *ц, з, с.* *з* becomes *с* in composition before *п, т, х, ч*.

VI. *ч, ж, ш, щ.* The pronunciation of these letters has already been given.

The letter *ѣ* is only used properly in words of foreign origin.

Bulgarian resembles O. S. in the mutation of the consonants in the plurals of nouns; thus *г* is changed into *з*, *к* into *п*, and *х* into *с*.

DIALECTS.

It would be out of place in a small work like the present to enter upon the discussion of dialectic forms, which would only confuse the student. The dialects of Bulgarian are three, the eastern, western, and southern. As I have said before, an attempt is here made to employ as much as possible the dialect in vogue at Sofia. Owing to the language having been so little cultivated before the war of independence, many writers have introduced Russisms into the language abundantly. In the Reading Lessons at the end I shall occasionally call attention to these.

ACCENTUATION.

As regards the accentuation, it is unfortunately the case that it differs in the different dialects. Each word will be carefully accented in the present work, and where any rules can be introduced on the subject they will be given *in loco*. It seemed better to do this than to attempt a general scheme of the accentuation in Bulgarian, which in the present condition of the language would be impossible.

PART II. ACCIDENCE.

PARTS OF SPEECH may be divided into two classes :—

(1) Inflected, viz. noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb.

(2) Uninflected, viz. adverb, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

I. INFLECTED.

THE ARTICLE.

The ARTICLE ought more properly to come under the head of PRONOUNS, but we shall follow the old order, and take it here on account of its being compounded as it were with the NOUN. It is derived from the demonstrative pronoun, and is found combined with nouns, adjectives and numerals, being placed at the end. In this respect Bulgarian resembles the Albanian and Roumanian languages. It has been thought that its position is owing to the influence of some of the barbarous languages which once occupied the ground that Bulgarian now covers—the Dacian, for instance. Analogies, however, can be shown in other Slavonic languages, where we have the demonstrative pronoun in the neuter put

after words, as if to call attention. Thus, cf. the Russian *какая-то Англичанка дала намъ*, ‘a certain Englishwoman gave us.’ So also in Polish, *Która-to jedyna okoliczność* byłaby dostateczną do utwierdzenia, ‘which circumstance alone would be sufficient to confirm.’

DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLE.

Singular.

MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
Nom. тѣ		та		то

Plural.

Nom. тѣ		тѣ		та
---------	--	----	--	----

Sometimes in masc. nouns the *т* falls out, then instead of *тѣ* an *а* is written; e. g. *вѣка*, ‘the wolf.’ So also in adjectives *старій-тѣ* becomes *старія*.

The numeral *два* takes after it the article *та*, as *два-та*, ‘the two;’ but *двѣ* and all the rest of the numerals take as an article *тѣ* or *тѣхъ*; as *двѣ-тѣ*, *три-тѣ*, *пять-тѣхъ*, *десять-тѣхъ*, &c. After neuter substantives in the plural the article *та* is used, as *лицѣ-та*; but after neuter adjectives in the plural we must employ *ти*, as *умни-ти* *дѣцѣ*.

A masculine noun takes a feminine article if the termination is feminine; as *бащѣ-та*, ‘the father,’ *служѣ-та*, ‘the servant.’

There is no indefinite article in Bulgarian; the place of it is sometimes supplied by *единъ*, ‘one,’ or *нѣкой*, ‘some;’ as, *една къща*, ‘a house.’

THE NOUN.

The Bulgarian language has three genders, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

To the masculine belong the names of animate beings of the male sex; as, *человѣкъ*, 'a man,' *войвода*, 'a general,' *Марко*, 'Mark,' all nouns which end in *ъ* and *и*, and some which end in *ь*, *а*, *о* and *е*.

To the feminine belong the names of animate beings of the female sex, as *женá*, 'a wife;' and most others which end in *я* and *ь*, as *воля*, 'the will,' *кость*, 'a bone.'

To the neuter belong substantives ending in *о* and *е*, as *чадо*, 'a child,' *лицѣ*, 'the face,' *врѣме*, 'time.'

The noun has two numbers, singular and plural.¹

Of the original Slavonic cases only three have been preserved, the nominative, accusative, and vocative. The genitive and dative are expressed by the preposition *на*. Sometimes also *отъ* may be used, like our *of*; as, *уломци отъ исторiята*, 'fragments of the history.' In some of the dialects traces of an inflexional genitive can be found, and it is preserved a great deal in proper names and in the pronouns. The declension of nouns being in such a mutilated state, it is hardly possible to construct it upon the general Slavonic basis. The following fragments, however, will help the reader to understand it.

¹ O. S. had a dual, and of this traces are found in Bulgarian, as *нозѣ*, 'the two feet;' *ръцѣ*, 'the two hands;' *колѣнѣ*, 'the two knees.'

1st DECLENSION.

Ъ (*a*)-STEMS.

1. прѣтолъ, 'a throne.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
	г ъ лъ	прѣто́ли
G.	на прѣто́лѣ	на прѣто́ли
D.	на прѣто́лѣ	на прѣто́ли
A.	прѣто́лѣ (-а)	прѣто́ли
V.	прѣто́ле (-у)	прѣто́ли

Nouns like *пата́й*, 'a servant,' are the same both in the singular and plural.

Nouns ending in *-инъ* in the sing. lose that termination in the plural; thus, *славя́нинъ*, pl. *славя́ни*, as if from *славя́нъ*. In new words introduced into the language we see this form by analogy, as *жандарми́нъ*, 'a police agent.' *Граждани́нъ* makes *гражда́не*. As in Russian, some of the nouns of this declension make their plural in *a*, as *ли́стъ*, 'a leaf,' *листа́*, 'leaves.' *Бра́тъ*, 'a brother,' makes the irregular plural *бра́тя*; this, however, was originally a collective form, and is explained in the same way as the form *loca* as a plural of *locus*, in Latin.

2. Стоя́нъ, 'Stoyan' (proper name).

N.	Стоя́нъ
G.	на Стоя́на
D.	на Стоя́на (and Стоя́ну)
A.	Стоя́на
V.	Стоя́не

It will be seen by this how many of the case-endings the proper names have kept. They have no plural form, and if we wish to speak of them collectively the suffix -овци must be added, as Миладѣновци, 'the brothers Miladin.'

2ND DECLENSION.

O-STEMS.

Nouns belonging to this declension are neuter.

селó, 'a village.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
селó		села́
in all cases.		in all cases.

дрѣво, 'a tree,' makes in the plural дрѣва́, when 'fire-wood' is signified, and дрѣвета when 'trees.' Морѣ, 'the sea,' makes pl. морѣта, and полѣ, 'a field,' полѣта.

3RD DECLENSION.

a-STEMS.

1. глава, 'the head.'

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
N. главá		глави́
G. на главá		на главѣ́
D. на главá		на главѣ́
A. главá		глави́
V. главó		глави́

2. *богиня*, 'a goddess.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. <i>богѣня</i>	<i>богѣни</i>
G. <i>на богѣна</i>	<i>на богѣни</i>
D. <i>на богѣна</i>	<i>на богѣни</i>
A. <i>богѣня</i>	<i>богѣни</i>
V. <i>богѣне</i>	<i>богѣни</i>

Proper names of women belong to this declension.
Here again the inflexions are much fuller.

<i>Рада</i> , 'Rada.'	<i>Недѣля</i> , ¹ 'Nedielya.'
N. <i>Рáда</i>	<i>Недѣ́ля</i>
G. <i>на Рáда</i>	<i>на Недѣ́ля</i>
D. <i>на Рáди</i>	<i>на Недѣ́ля</i>
A. <i>Рáда</i>	<i>Недѣ́ля</i>
V. <i>Рáдо</i>	<i>Недѣ́ле</i>

<i>Марга</i> , 'Marga.'	<i>Велѣ́ка</i> , 'Velika.'
N. <i>Мáрга</i>	<i>Велѣ́ка</i>
G. <i>на Мáрга</i>	<i>на Велѣ́ка</i>
D. <i>на Мáрги</i>	<i>на Велѣ́ци</i>
A. <i>Мáрга</i>	<i>Велѣ́ка</i>
V. <i>Мáрго</i>	<i>Велѣ́ко</i>

4TH DECLENSION.

Ъ (*u*)-STEMS.

The only trace of this declension in modern Bulgarian is found in the plural termination *-ове* in monosyllabic

¹ Signifying, literally, 'Sunday.'

nouns. The same peculiarity is found in Serbian; and there is also a trace of it in the plural of сынъ in Russian, viz. сыновья (G. синоvéи). With these exceptions this declension has been more or less absorbed by the first.

Родъ, 'a family, race.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. родъ	родовé
G. на родъ	на родовé
D. на родъ	на родовé
A. родъ (-á)	родовé
V. родъ (-у)	родовé

So also край, 'the extremity, the end,' has the plural краёве, but also края, as in Russian.

5TH DECLENSION.

Ь-STEMS.

Under these come some masculine nouns, besides the feminines.

учитель, 'a teacher' (masc.).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. учѣтель	учѣтели
G. на учѣтель	на учѣтели
D. на учѣтель	на учѣтели
A. учѣтель (-я)	учѣтели
V. учѣтелю	учѣтели

ра́дость, 'joy' (fem.).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. ра́дость	ра́дости
G. на ра́дость	на ра́дости
D. на ра́дость	на ра́дости
A. ра́дость	ра́дости
V. ра́дость	ра́дости

6TH DECLENSION.

CONSONANTAL STEMS.

(1) B-STEMS.

This declension is practically wanting, as the nouns belonging to it, according to the Old Slavonic system, go into other declensions.

(2) H-STEMS.

врѣме, 'time.'

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. врѣме	врѣменá
G. на врѣме	на врѣменá
D. на врѣме	на врѣменá
A. врѣме	врѣменá
V. врѣме	врѣменá

Cf. also pámo, 'the shoulder,' pl. раменá.

(3) C-STEMS.

E. g. чýдо, 'a wonder,' unchanged throughout the sing., and чýдесá in all cases of the plural. In the same way are declined нéбо, or небé, 'the sky,' тýло,

'the body,' *сѣло*, 'a word.' If we look at the O. S. we see signs of this *c* in the singular also in some of these words. *Око*, 'the eye,' and *ухо*, 'the ear,' make *очи* and *уши*, really old dual forms.

(4) T-STEMS.

Some nouns have been transferred to this declension by analogy which do not properly belong to it. The plurals are frequently irregular. Thus we have *теле*, 'a calf' (plur. *телята*), *яре* or *ѣре*, 'a kid,' *ярета*, *прасе*, 'a porker,' *прасета* *ягне* or *agne*, 'a lamb' (plur. *ягнета* or *agnehta*). A large number of these nouns express the young of animals. *Дѣте*, 'a child,' makes plural *дѣца*. Here also may be referred *гърне*, 'a pot,' *гърнета*; *морѣ*, 'the sea,' *морета* (*vide supra*); *момче*, 'a youth,' *момчета*; *момиче*, 'a girl,' *момичета*; *куче*, 'a dog,' *кучета*; *кѡнче*, 'a colt,' *кѡнчета*. So also *пѣлета*, 'chickens,' *сирѣчета*, 'orphans;' and we even get the expression *Еврѣйчета*, 'young Jews' (cf. Russian *барчата*, 'young boys of good family').

(5) p-STEMS.

These are not represented in the Bulgarian language, as *мѣйка*, 'a mother,' and *дѣщеря*, 'a daughter,' follow the ordinary feminine declension in *-a*.

It will be observed that some nouns are used only in the singular and others in the plural. Belonging to the last category are *врата*, 'the door' (lit. 'what turn on their hinges'), *кола*, 'the carriage' (lit. 'the wheels'), *уста*, 'the mouth,' and *хѡра*, 'men' (people).

День, 'a day,' has for its plural *дни*, and *дена*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The ADJECTIVE in all Slavonic languages has a definite and an indefinite form. The definite form is that which has the article at the end -ий (Bulgarian -ий); but it will be seen that the consciousness of this is so much lost that the article is notwithstanding suffixed. In Bulgarian the definite form of the adjective is now confined to the masculine singular; e. g. добрий, 'good,' синий, 'blue.'

There are no definite forms of feminine and neuter adjectives. The definite forms also in Serbian, Polish, and Chekh are comparatively rare, and in Russian we frequently find the definite form used as a simple predicate, so that the meaning of it is gradually becoming obscured.

The indefinite form of the masculine ends in ъ and ѣ, as добръ, синь; in the feminine а and я, добра, синя; and in the neuter о and е, as добро, сине.

In Bulgarian, as in Russian, there are some adjectives which cannot be apocopated, or in other words used in an indefinite form, in the masculine; thus for овчий, 'belonging to sheep,' козий, 'belonging to goats,' селскый, 'belonging to the village,' we cannot say овчъ, козъ, or селскъ.

1ST DECLENSION.

Adjectives with definite endings in -ий; indefinite endings in ъ, а and о.

ста́рий, 'old.'

Sing.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	ста́рий, def. старъ, indef.	ста́ра	ста́ро
G.	на ста́рий на старъ	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
D.	на ста́рий на старъ	на ста́ра	на ста́ро
A.	ста́рий старъ	ста́ра	ста́ро
V.	ста́рий	ста́ра	ста́ро

Plur.

N.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
G.	на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
D.	на ста́ри	на ста́ри	на ста́ри
A.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри
V.	ста́ри	ста́ри	ста́ри

2ND DECLENSION.

Adjectives ending in the masculine definite in -ий and apocopated for masc. ъ ; for fem. я, and neuter е.

As this declension is exactly on the same lines as the previous one, there is no need of giving it throughout. The plural for all genders is и.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative degree is expressed in Bulgarian by prefixing the preposition по to the adjective ; as, Ива́нъ е по́-добъръ отъ Стоя́на, 'Ivan is better than Stoyan.' The same use of отъ is seen in Serbian and Chekh.

The superlative is formed by prefixing *най-* to the adjective; as, *най-мѣдрѣ чловѣкъ*, 'the wisest man.'

When we merely wish to express pre-eminence without any idea of comparison, the prefixes *при-* and *все-* may be used; as, *прѣчистѣ*, 'very pure;' *всесѣленѣ*, 'all powerful.'

The suffixes *-ѣйшій* and *-ѣйшій* may also be added (cf. Russian); as, *Святѣйшій Синодѣ*, 'the most holy Synod.'

A diminutive termination may also be added to adjectives, as in all other Slavonic languages. This is effected by adding the suffixes *-ичѣкъ*, *-ичка*, *-ичко*. Thus from *сухѣ*, 'dry,' we get *сухичѣкъ*, *сухичка*, *сухичко*, 'somewhat dry.'

THE NUMERALS.

1	<i>едѣнѣ</i> , <i>еднѣ</i> , <i>едно</i> .	15	<i>петнѣйсетѣ</i> .
2	<i>два</i> (masc.), <i>двѣ</i> (fem. and neuter).	16	<i>шестнѣйсетѣ</i> .
3	<i>три</i> .	17	<i>седемнѣйсетѣ</i> .
4	<i>чѣтери</i> .	18	<i>осемнѣйсетѣ</i> .
5	<i>петѣ</i> .	19	<i>деветнѣйсетѣ</i> .
6	<i>шестѣ</i> .	20	<i>двѣйсетѣ</i> .
7	<i>сѣдемѣ</i> .	21	<i>двѣйсетѣ и едѣнѣ</i> .
8	<i>осемѣ</i> .	22	<i>двѣйсетѣ и два (двѣ)</i> .
9	<i>дѣветѣ</i> .	30	<i>трийсетѣ</i> .
10	<i>дѣсетѣ</i> .	40	<i>чѣтерисетѣ</i> .
11	<i>единѣйсетѣ</i> .	50	<i>пѣтдесетѣ</i> .
12	<i>дванѣйсетѣ</i> .	60	<i>шѣйсетѣ</i> .
13	<i>тринѣйсетѣ</i> .	70	<i>седемдесѣтѣ</i> .
14	<i>чѣтернѣйсетѣ</i> .	80	<i>осемдесѣтѣ</i> .
		90	<i>девендесѣтѣ</i> . ¹

¹ It is curious in this form to see the survival of the nasal.

100	сто.	1000	хилѣда (rarely тѣ- сяща).
200	двѣстѣ.		
300	трѣста.	10,000	десѣтъ хѣляди (тѣ- сящи).
400	чѣтери стѣтинѣ.		
500	петѣ стѣтинѣ.	1,000,000	милионѣ.

Some of these numbers are found in various forms ; e. g., двадесѣтъ for двайсетѣ, and sometimes even двайсе (20) ; чѣтерисѣтъ (40) becomes sometimes чѣтирись. But many of these are merely dialect forms. Dozon, in one of the ballads in his collection, has чѣтириси (p. 16).

Единѣ is declined as an adjective.

Два, and many other numerals, take in the masculine the suffix -ма ; e. g. двѣма, деветѣма.

Masculine nouns used with a cardinal take the termination -а ; as, два лѣва, 'two lions' (or Bulgarian francs), три чѣловѣка, 'three men,' петѣ сокѣла, 'five falcons.' This is really the remains of an O. S. dual form, which has been transferred to other nouns by analogy. Cf. the Russian два путешѣственникова, 'two travellers.'

The feminine and neuter nouns are put in the ordinary plural ; as, петѣ-тѣ чѣловѣшки чѣвства, 'the five human senses.'

After some of the numerals we get a genitive plural, or remains of one, as in Russian ; as, шѣстнайсѣтъ душъ млади, 'sixteen young persons.'

It will be observed that the Bulgarians have borrowed хилѣда from the Greek. The form тѣсяща is, however, employed by some purists. This, according to MIKLOSICH,

is a numeral explained by Slavonic, and by its etymology expresses 'the great swelling number.' It is cognate with the Teutonic forms.

ORDINALS.

1st. пѣрвый (also пѣрвъ).	30th. трийсетий.
2nd. второй. ¹ (Bogorov also gives вторъ.)	40th. четверйсетий.
3rd. третий.	50th. петдесѣтий.
4th. четвѣртый and чет- вертъ.	60th. шейсѣтий.
5th. пѣтий.	70th. седемдесѣтий.
6th. шѣсѣтий.	80th. осемдесѣтий.
7th. сѣдмий.	90th. девендесѣтий.
8th. ѳсмий.	100th. стѳтий, or стѳтний.
9th. девѣтий.	101st. сто и пѣрвый.
10th. десѣтий.	200th. двастѳтний (or дву- стѳтний).
11th. единайсетий.	202nd. двѣсть и вѳорий.
12th. дванайсетий.	300th. тристѳтний.
13th. тринайсетий.	400th. четверистѳтний.
14th. четвернайсетий.	500th. пятьстѳтний.
15th. петнайсетий.	600th. шестьстѳтний.
16th. шестнайсетий.	700th. седемьстѳтний.
17th. седемнайсетий.	800th. осемьстѳтний.
18th. осемнайсетий.	900th. девятьстѳтний.
19th. деветнайсетий.	1000th. хйлядний.
20th. двайсетий.	2000th. два хйлядний.
21st. двайсеть и пѣрвый.	10,000th. дѣсѣть хйлядний.
22nd. двайсеть и вѳорий.	100,000th. сто хйлядний.

¹ Same root as German *ander*, our 'other.'

Distributive numerals are expressed by putting *по* before the numeral ; as, *по е́динъ*.

Fractions are thus expressed :—

Половина, a half :—*Щомъ удари половина слѣдъ седемъ*, 'As soon as half-past seven had struck.' *Третина*, a third ; *петина*, a fifth, &c.

As previously stated, the cardinal *единъ* is treated as an adjective. Sometimes we have survivals of the old cases in the gen. *едного* and the dative *едному*. It is only by studying Bulgarian in relation to the grammar of O. S. that we can understand these curious survivals. When *единъ* means 'the only,' &c., it can take the article ; as, *единъ-тъ врагъ*, 'the single enemy.' It can also have a plural : cf. Latin *unæ literæ*.

Dates are expressed in Bulgarian in the following way :—

*На два́йсетъ и пѣрвий Августъ хи́ляда и осемстотинъ и деветдесетъ*¹ *и шеста-та годи́на*, 'On the 21st of August, 1896.'

It will be observed that the last number is an ordinal, and agrees with the noun.

¹ Or *девендесетъ*.

THE PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

1ST. азъ, 'I.'

Singular.

N.	азъ		D.	мѣнѣ, ми ¹
G.	мѣня		A.	мѣне, ме

Plural.

N.	нѣе		D.	намѣ, ни
G.	насѣ.		A.	насѣ, ни

2ND. ти, 'thou.'

Singular.

N.	ти		D.	тѣбѣ, тебѣ, ти
G.	тѣбя		A.	тѣбе, ти

Plural.

N.	вѣе		D.	вамѣ, ви
G.	васѣ		A.	васѣ, ви

The enclitic forms of the personal pronouns are found in O. S. and some of the modern Slavonic languages (e.g. Polish), but are wanting in Russian, except in the case of the reflexive.

¹ In some dialects, instead of the dative, the accusative is used, with на.

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N. той,¹ онъ, 'he;' тя, она, 'she;' то, оно, 'it.'
 G. на него (*m.*); на нея (*f.*); на него (*n.*).
 D. нему, -му (*m.*); -й, ней (*f.*); нему, -му (*n.*).
 A. него, -го (*m.*); -я, нея (*f.*); него, -го (*n.*).

It will be observed that the pronouns in Bulgarian have kept the Old Slavonic cases, as in the English pronouns old inflexions are preserved. The *н* before the genitive, dative and accusative is still seen in Russian after a preposition; it is like *νῦ ἐφελκυστικὸν* in Greek. For the accusative feminine we also get the spellings *ней* and *и*. My, the masc. dative, is often used for the genitive, as in Latin *mihi liber*, 'my book.' Thus cf. *сочинения-та* *му*, 'his works.'

Plural, for all genders.

- | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------|
| N. тѣ, онѣ | | D. тѣмъ, имъ, нимъ |
| G. тѣхъ | | A. тѣ, ги |

The form *ги* is very curious. It has been well explained by M. F. G. MÖHL ("Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris, VIII. 182; Paris, 1892). He considers that *ro* in the masc. and neut. was regarded as independent, and not merely a suffix, and thus a kind of spurious declension arose: sing. masc. *ro*, fem. *ry*, and plural for all genders *ги*.

¹ It is this pronoun in the shortened form *тѣ, та, то*, which has become the Bulgarian article.

The same forms occur in the South Serbian dialects, the accus. fem. *ry* being also used as a dative. Thus, *Што молила, то ry Бог и даја*, 'What she prayed for, that God also gave her.' Also in the line commonly found in Serbo-Bulgarian poems: *Лице ry је као јарко сунце*, 'His visage is like a bright sun.' This has been produced by the analogy of the demonstrative pronoun *този* (q.v.). According to M. MÖHL, the form arose in Old Serbia, Macedonia, and Roumelia. For a similar process one thinks of the Polish *jestem*, where a new verb is built up from the 3rd pers. sing. pres. of the original verb.

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

N. —	D. себѣ, си
G. на себе	A. себи, ся or се

The peculiarity of the reflexive pronoun in Bulgarian and the other Slavonic languages is that it may be employed indiscriminately for all the three persons, also both for singular and plural, and the same may be said of the possessive adjective *свой*, which is always reflexive, like the Latin *suus*.

There is also a curious redundant use of *себе*. Thus cf. the Russian *женщина прекрасная собою*, 'a beautiful woman.' Examples can also be found in Polish and Chekh; so also Lat. *ipse sibi*. *Азъ имамъ парѣ при себе си*, 'I have the money with me.'

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

мой, 'mine.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	мой	моя	моё
G.	на моя	на моя	на моё
D.	на моя and моему	на моя	на моё
A.	мой, моя	моя	моё

Plural for the three genders: N. & A., мои.

In the same way are declined твой and свой.

на́ший, or нашъ, 'our.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	на́ший	на́ша	на́ше
G.	на на́ших or на́шему	на наша	на на́ше
D.	на на́ших	на наша	на на́ше
A.	на́ший	на́ша	на́ше

Plural, for all three genders, наши.

In the same way is declined ва́ший, 'yours.' They can all take the article postfixed.

Не́говий, 'his,' не́йний, 'hers,' тѣ́хний and нѣ́хний, 'theirs,' are also declined, like adjectives, in -ий. It is more in accordance, however, with the genius of the Bulgarian language, and the Slavonic languages generally, to use the dative singular of the personal pronoun to express possession; as, ми, ти, му, и, си, ни, ви, имъ, for example.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *тоя* (also *то́зи, то́йзи* ¹), 'this, that.'*Singular.*

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. то́зи, то́йзи, то́я	тѣ́зи, та́я	това́, туй
G. на тогóзи, ² тойзи, то́я	на тѣ́зи, та́я	на това́, туй
D. на то́йзи (тойзи, тоя), томúва ³	на тѣ́зи, та́я	на това́, туй
A. то́зи (то́йзи, то́я), тогóзи, тогóва	тѣ́зи, та́я	това́, туй

*Plural, for all genders : тѣ́зи, тѣ́я.**он-зи, 'that.'**Singular.*

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. онзи	онáя, онѣ́зи	онúй, онов
G. на онзи, оногóзи	на онáя, онѣ́зи	на онúй, онóва
D. на онзи(ономúва)	Same as Gen.	Same as Gen.
A. онзи, оногóзи	Same as Nom.	Same as Nom.

Plural for all three genders : онѣ́зи, онѣ́я.

¹ This *зи* is added to demonstrative pronouns for the sake of emphasis. It corresponds to the Latin *-ce* in *hicce*, or the Greek *-ί* in *οὗτοι*.

² Observe here the remains of the O. S. genitive case.

³ Remains of the old dative.

ТАКЪВЪ, ТАКЪВЪЗИ, 'such.'

Singular.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N. ТАКЪВЪ (ТАКЪВЪЗИ)	ТАКАВА, ТАКВАЗИ	ТАКОВО, ТАКОВОЗИ

Other cases the same, always putting *на* for the genitive and dative.

Plural, for all three genders :

ТАКИВА, ТАКВИЗИ.

ОНАКЪВЪ, ОНАКЪВЪЗИ (fem. ОНЪКВА, neut. ОНЪКВО), are declined in the same way, and also ТОЛЪКЪ, 'so big,' masc. (fem. ТОЛКАВА, neut. ТОЛКОВО). Also САМИЙ, 'self;' САМА, САМО, with variations САМИЧЪКЪ, САМИЧКА, САМИЧКО; СЪЩИЙ, 'the same' (fem. СЪЩА, neut. СЪЩО). This is really the present participle of the O. S. verb БИТИ, 'to be.'

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

КОЙТО, ЩОТО, 'who, what.'

Singular.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
N.	КОЙТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО
G.	НА КОГОТО	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
D.	НА КОГОТО (КОМУТО)	НА КОЯТО	НА КОЕТО, НА ЩОТО
A.	КОГОТО	КОЯТО	КОЕТО, ЩОТО

Plural, for the three genders : КОЙТО.

Що is used as a general relative for all genders, espe-

cially colloquially. This is common to all the Slavonic languages. Thus VAZOV, in his poem on Bulgaria:—

Пѣтагъ ли ме дѣ и земѣта

Що най лѣбѣ на свѣтътъ? (See p. 76.)

Do they ask me where is the land
Which I love most in the world?

чий, 'whose, belonging to whom.'

Singular.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	чийто		чийто		чиёто

and the same in all the other cases.

Plural, for the three genders: чийто.

So also какѣкто, 'of what sort;' ко́лько, 'how large,' &c.

The interrogative pronouns are also relative.

Всѣ́кой (or сѣ́кий), 'each,' has, like the others, the gen. всѣ́кого and dat. всѣ́кому; всѣ́какѣвъ, 'in every way like,' какѣ́въ, 'of what sort.' Всѣ́кий (also сѣ́кий), 'all.'

весь, 'all.'

Sing.

	MASC.		FEM.		NEUT.
N.	весь		вся		все
G.	всего́		на вся		на все
D.	всему́		на вся		на все
A.	весь		вся		все

Plural for all three genders:

N.	все, всѣ		D.	всѣмъ
G.	всѣхъ		A.	все, всѣ

This adjective has preserved many of its old forms. The neuter *всѣ* is often used adverbially to signify 'altogether;' the *в* is generally dropped when thus used.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

Нѣкой, 'a certain person:' fem. *нѣкоя*, neut. *нѣкое*; add *на* to the genitives and datives. In the masculine the old gen. *нѣкого*, and the old dat. *нѣкому*, sometimes are found.

Нѣчто, 'something,' *ни́что*, 'nothing,' and *що́годѣ*, 'whatever you please,' are indeclinable. (Cf. Russian *у-род-но*). In *кой-гдѣ*, 'whoever,' and *какѣвъ годѣ*, 'of what sort soever,' the first parts are declined like *кой* and *какѣвъ*, the last syllable remaining undeclined, just as the Latin *quilibet* or *quicunque*.

THE VERB.

The forms of the Bulgarian verb may be divided as follows:—

- (1) Active and passive, transitive, neuter, and reflexive.
- (2) Simple and compound, primitive and derived.
- (3) Perfective and imperfective.

The perfective aspect denotes either that the action has been quite completed or that it will definitely cease. This aspect has no present tense, strictly speaking, but a present form with a future signification; but in modern Bulgarian the auxiliary must also be supplied.

Many of the verbs belonging to this perfective aspect are compounded with a preposition; as *напѣсахъ*, perfective of *пѣсахъ*.

The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed; but this may be conceived either (*a*) as merely continuing, or (*b*) as repeated at various times. The verbs of the first class are called *durative*, those of the second class *iterative*.

The perfective verbs are again subdivided, either—(*a*) as they denote completion without regard to the duration of the action: e.g. to do a thing in one or more acts (unconditional perfective verbs); or (*b*) with reference to the duration of the action (conditional perfective verbs). In the last case the action may be either (*a*) one the beginning and end of which are simultaneous; as *скóкнѣхъ*, 'I leaped,' *бóднѣхъ*, 'I pierced;' the action being done rapidly—once for all as it were. These verbs are called by MIKLOSICH *momentaneous*, and by Russian grammarians the aspect is called the 'perfect aspect of unity.' Or (*β*) the action may not have a simultaneous beginning and end; and this class is further subdivided into—(*a*) where the action, the completion of which is predicated, is a continuous one, or (*b*) repeated at various times. The first of these MIKLOSICH calls *durative* perfective, the second *iterative* perfective.¹

¹ He shows at some length forms corresponding to the aspects in other languages: but perhaps the following examples from the excellent Polish Grammar of Prof. Smith of Copenhagen, recently deceased (*Grammatik*

The aspect of a verb can only be determined by a reference to one of the six conjugations to which the verb belongs, due regard being paid as to whether a preposition is prefixed or not. The scheme given on p. 35 will assist the student in this matter.

There are two Moods in Bulgarian, the Indicative and the Imperative. The special form of the Infinitive is lost, and it is expressed by *да* with the present indicative, even though the previous verb is in the past tense; thus, *Можете да ми вѣрвате*, 'You may believe me.' This same form of expression occurs in Serbian, but it is not compulsory. We may also compare modern Greek.

The infinitive, of course, existed in O. S., and traces of it may still be found in Bulgarian; e.g. *Не е видѣтъ нищо*, 'There is nothing to see.' A fragmentary form of it is also used after the verbs *могъ*, 'I can,' *Не дѣй*, 'Do not,' *смѣйъ*, 'I dare,' and after the auxiliary *щъ*, used to express the future; *щъ*, *щешъ*, *ще*, *щемъ*, *щете*, *щжтъ*. Thus, *Можете ли ми каза?* 'Can you tell me?' *Не дѣй ница*, 'Do not write;' *Би щъ*, 'I shall be;'

der polnischen Sprache, Berlin, 1845), will make the matter clear to anyone acquainted with the Greek language. Thus, in Greek:—

Imp. *τυγχάνω*, *ἐτύγγανον* (stem *τύγγαν—*).

Perf. *τεύξομαι*, *ἔτυχον* (stem *τυχ—*).

Imp. *γινώσκω*, *ἐγινώσκον* (stem *γινώσκ—*).

Perf. *γνώσομαι*, *ἔγνων* (stem *γνω—*).

We thus see that the imperfective aspect furnishes to the Slavonic verb. (1) the present, (2) the imperfect tenses; while the perfective aspect furnishes (3) the future in the simple form as opposed to the compounded and artificial future; (4) the aorist.

Вика щж, 'I shall call.' Here *каза*, *писа* and *вика* have lost the O. S. termination of the infinitive in *-ти*.

There are five tenses: the present, the imperfect, the aorist, the future, and the past tense formed from a participle.

Each aspect is regularly conjugated according to its own moods and tenses.

The prepositional prefixes are very important, and the leading ones are therefore here given, for they have great influence upon the aspects of a verb, as the reader will see by a careful study of the scheme of verbs and their aspects on p. 35.

1. *Въ*, like the Latin *in* (Greek *εις*), implies entrance into the interior of an object; as *вкарвамъ*, 'I drive in.'

2. *Въз*, 'up' (Greek *ἀνά*), as *въз-стание*, 'the insurrection.'

3. *До*, to complete an action; as *доградъ*, 'to finish building' anything.

4. *За*, 'beyond,' or 'over;' *затвори́лъ*, 'he shut up.' Also with the idea of going to a place out of one's road; as, *затѣкохъ*, 'they came out of the way.' Also 'to begin;' as *запѣ́хъ*, 'I begin to sing;' *задрѣ́мъ*, 'I begin to sleep.'

5. *Изъ*, 'out of;' as *издалъ*, 'he gave forth;' *избѣ́рамъ*, 'I choose.'

6. *На*, 'upon;' as *нака́залъ*, 'he punished.' Cf. Latin *animadvertere in aliquem*.

7. Надъ, 'upon,' or 'in excess;' as наддавамъ, 'I give in excess.'

8. Объ, sometimes shortened into о, expresses the completion of an action, or 'around;' as, оковавамъ, 'I fetter' (lit. 'I do the work of a smith' round a person); обвивка, 'the envelope of a letter' (lit. 'the thing wound round').

9. Отъ, 'from out;' as, отврѣщамъ, 'I turn away or aside.'

10. По gives a sense of diminution, or now and then; as пободохъ, 'I punctured a little,' or подѣгнѣхъ, 'I moved a little.'

11. Подъ expresses 'underneath;' as подписвамъ, 'I subscribe;' подчинѣхъ, 'he subdued.'

12. При has the sense of approaching and being near; as приближавамъ, 'I approach;' пристѣпихъ, 'he came up.'

13. Про gives a sense of thoroughness; as провѣждамъ, 'I send, conduct, or forward,' and продавамъ, 'I sell' (lit. 'I give forth').

14. Пре (really contracted from пере, and also frequently written прѣ) denotes change, or moving from one place to another; as прѣплавувамъ, 'I swim over.'

15. Прѣдъ, 'before;' as прѣдлагамъ, 'I lay before, offer.'

16. Разъ (which becomes before certain consonants рас-) denotes separation, or changing the action, like the Latin re-; as развалямъ, 'I destroy;' раздахъ, 'he distributed.'

17. Съ, 'together with,' like the Greek συν; as събрание, 'the assembly,' the word used for the Bulgarian Parliament.

18. У gives the meaning of thoroughness, and makes the verb to which it is joined perfective.

There can also be double prefixes; as възъ-об-новилъ, 'he renewed.'

The following are the original personal suffixes of the verb.

	<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
1.	-мь		-мь
2.	-шь		-те
3.	-тъ		-тъ

The -мь of the 1st pers. sing. is found in some of the conjugations; as дѣламъ, 'I do,' купѹвамъ, 'I buy.' In other conjugations it becomes ж, the labial nasal thus passing into what was originally a nasal.

The н of the 3rd pers. plural coalesces with the characteristic vowel of the present into ж, corresponding to the O. S. nasal;¹ thus, плетѣтъ, 'they weave,' кроѣтъ, 'they cut garments.'

The connecting vowels are е and о. The first is prominently seen in the past participle passive; as плетѣнъ, 'braided.' The verbs which we shall find afterwards in the class marked B have no connecting vowel; such as

¹ This nasal is expressed by MIKLOSICH under the form ą, which is borrowed from the Polish.

дад-, 'to give,' яд-, 'to eat,' -ec-, 'to be.' These are remains of an older stage of the language, when the present was formed without e.

The conjugation of the Bulgarian verb will be here arranged according to the system of MIKLOSICH. Before, however, giving the several classes of verbs, it will be as well to quote his analysis of the Slavonic verb generally.

Each verb has two stems: firstly the infinitive stem, and secondly the present stem. It is upon the principle of the infinitive stem that the verbs are here arranged.

(1) THE INFINITIVE STEM.—In this the verbs are divided into two classes, according as they add verbal suffixes immediately to the root, or add them to a root, or a nominal or verbal stem, by means of one of the following suffixes (connecting vowels):—*на*,¹ *ѣ*, *и*, *а*, *уа* (*ова*).

Putting these two together, we may say that verbal stems are divided into six classes:—

- (a) Stems without a connecting vowel.
- (b) Stems with a connecting vowel—*на*-stems.
- (c) *ѣ*-stems.
- (d) *и*-stems.
- (e) *а*-stems.
- (f) *ова*-stems.

We thus have the verbs divided into six chief classes.

¹ See previous explanation of this letter.

These again may be regarded from the point of view of — (1) those which have no preposition prefixed ; (2) those which have a preposition prefixed.

With reference to their aspects, the verbs are thus arranged under the six classes :—

I. Without the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) As a rule imperfective, some durative. There are a few perfective, which must be learned by practice.
- (b) Perfective, a few inchoative-durative (i.e. expressing the beginning of an action which lasts).
- (c) Durative ; when derived from nouns inchoative-durative.
- (d) Durative ; a few iterative, some perfective.
- (e) Those of the first are durative if derived from nouns (*verba denominativa*) ; iterative when derived from verbs (*verba deverbativa*) ; those of the second, third, and fourth subdivisions, if primary verbs, are durative.
- (f) Durative if *verba denominativa* ; iterative when *verba deverbativa*.

II. With the prefix of a preposition.

- (a) Perfective.
- (b) Perfective.
- (c) In both subdivisions perfective.
- (d) Perfective if durative.

(e) Durative verbs become perfective; iterative become durative, and some perfective.

(f) Verba denominativa, already durative, become perfective; verba deverbativa, already iterative, become durative.¹

1. The suffix of the infinitive in O. S. was -ти, but this, as previously mentioned, has completely disappeared from Bulgarian, and the infinitive is expressed by the conjunction да with the present indicative.

2. The supine found in O. S. has gone.

3. The first past participle active (or gerund) is gone.

4. The suffix of the second past participle active is -лъ; as далъ, 'he gave,' плелъ, 'he braided' (see p. 52, where the use of this as a tense is explained).

5. The suffix of the past participle passive is -нъ or -тъ, as плетенъ, 'braided,' клятъ, 'cursed,' битъ, 'struck.' The verbs of the first and second conjugations as a rule make their past part. passive in -тъ, the others in -нъ.

6. The aorist (некохъ), used a great deal for narration.

(2) THE PRESENT STEM.

1. The present suffix is e, which is lost in some verbs.

2. Imperative. The vowel in the 2nd pers. plural is short, but has the accent; thus, неси, 'bring thou,' нецете, 'bring ye;' четете, 'read ye.'

¹ The student must continually keep this table in mind. It is impossible to master this difficult part of Slavonic grammar at the outset: it can only be done by familiarity with Bulgarian books.

3. The imperfect; e.g. бодѣхъ, 'I was piercing,' ѿдѣхъ, 'I was going,' почитѣхъ, 'I was reading.' It is a favourite tense for purposes of description.

4. Pres. participle active is lost in Bulgarian; its place is supplied by *ка̀то* with the indicative, or by adverbs in *-ешкомъ*, which form is used like a Latin gerund; as, *плачешкомъ*, 'weeping,' *игрешкомъ*, 'sporting;' but traces of a present participle are to be found in the popular songs which have in so many instances remained true to the older forms of the language. But even in the ordinary language some forms of the original present participle are still preserved, having become adjectives.

бѣдѣщій... the future.

настоящій... the present.

сѣщій ... the same.

The participle in *-лъ* (past part. active II.) is sometimes used as an ordinary participle; as, *Ние си отды́нахме, ка̀то плава́тели прѣтѣрпѣли кора́блекруше́ние*, 'We breathed again, like sailors who had endured a shipwreck.'

The following senses are purely adjectival, this being the only Slavonic language in which this participle can be so used:—*легна́лийтъ ко́нь*, 'the horse which has lain down;' *у́мрѣла́та же́на*, 'the dead woman.'

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

A. CONJUGATION WITH PRESENT SUFFIX.

First Class.

STEMS WITHOUT CONNECTING VOWEL : THOSE IN Д AND Т.

1. боѦ-, 'to pierce.'

а. Inf. stem боѦ- ; past part. act. II. боѦъ ; past part. passive, боѦѣнь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. боѦ-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> боѦ-о-х-ме
2. боѦ-е	боѦ-о-х-те
3. боѦ-е	боѦ-о-х-ѡ ¹

β. Pres. stem боѦ-е.

PRESENT.

1. боѦ-ѣ	боѦ-ѣ-мъ
2. боѦ-ѣ-шь	боѦ-ѣ-те
3. боѦ-ѣ	боѦ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. боѦѣ	боѦѣте
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IMPERFECT.

1. боѦ-ѣ-хъ	боѦ-ѣ-х-ме
2. боѦ-ѣ-ше	боѦ-ѣ-х-те
3. боѦ-ѣ-ше	боѦ-ѣ-х-ѡ

Т and д fall out before -Ѧъ ; as плѦъ, 'he braided,' боѦъ, 'he pierced : ' ид—, 'to go,' has pres. идѡ, imper. идѣ, and imperf. идѣхъ. The past part. II. is borrowed

¹ Sometimes written а.

from the root *шед-*, which is identical with *ход-*, 'to go;' as *шелъ* (fem. *шла*), and in composition, *отшелъ*, *отшла*. This parasitic *и* has crept into most of the Slavonic languages, but in many cases is only preserved in the dialects.

STEMS WHICH END IN *с*.2. *нес-*, 'to bring.'

a. Inf. stem *нес-*; past part. act. II. *несымъ*; past part. pass. *несенъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>нес-о-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>нес-о-х-ме</i>
2. <i>нес-е</i>	<i>нес-о-х-те</i>
3. <i>нес-е</i>	<i>нес-о-х-ѣ</i>

β. Present stem *нес-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>нес-ѣ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>нес-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>нес-ѣ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-тъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>неси</i>	<i>несѣте</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>нес-ѣ-хъ</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>нес-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>нес-ѣ-х-ѣ</i>

For *несымъ*, *нелъ* is used colloquially.

STEMS WHICH END IN Ъ AND В.

3. греб-, 'to row.'

a. Inf. stem греб-; past part. act. II. гребыль; past. part. pass. гребень.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. грѣб-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> грѣб-о-х-ме
2. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-те
3. грѣб-е	грѣб-о-х-ж

PRESENT.

1. грѣбъ	грѣб-ѣ-мъ
2. грѣб-ѣ-шь	грѣб-ѣ-те
3. грѣб-ѣ	грѣб-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. гребѣ	грѣб-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. грѣб-ѣ-хъ	грѣб-ѣ-х-ме
2. грѣб-ѣ-ше	грѣб-ѣ-х-те
3. грѣб-ѣ-ше	грѣб-ѣ-х-ж

STEMS WHICH END IN Г AND К.

4. пек-, 'to bake.'

a. Inf. stem пек-; past part. act. II. пекыль; past. part. pass. печ-ѣ-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пѣк-о-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пѣк-о-х-ме
2. пѣч-е	пѣк-о-х-те
3. пѣч-е	пѣк-о-х-ж

β. Pres. stem *пек-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>пек-ѣ</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>печ-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>печ-ѣ</i>	<i>пек-ѣ-тъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>печѣ</i>	<i>печѣте</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>печ-ѣ-хъ</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>печ-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>печ-ѣ-ше</i>	<i>печ-ѣ-х-ѣ</i>

STEMS WHICH END IN M AND N.

5. *кѣн-*, 'to swear.'

α. Inf. stem *кѣн-*; past part. act. II. *кѣ-мъ*; past part. pass. *кѣтъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>кѣ-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>кѣ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>кѣ</i>	<i>кѣ-х-те</i>
3. <i>кѣ</i>	<i>кѣ-х-ѣ</i>

β. Pres. stem *кѣн-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>кѣн-ѣ</i> ¹	<i>кѣн-ѣ-мъ</i>
2. <i>кѣн-ѣ-шь</i>	<i>кѣн-ѣ-те</i>
3. <i>кѣн-ѣ</i>	<i>кѣн-ѣ-тъ</i>

¹ Also *кѣлнѣ*.

IMPERATIVE.

2. клѣні	клѣн-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. клѣн-ѣ-хъ	клѣн-ѣ-х-ме
2. клѣн-ѣ-ше	клѣн-ѣ-х-те
3. клѣн-ѣ-ше	клѣн-ѣ-х-ж

STEMS WHICH END IN p AND л.

6. мр-, 'to die.'

a. Inf. stem мр-; past part. act. II. мр-ѣ-лъ; past part. passive ———.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. мр-ѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> мр-ѣ-х-ме
2. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-х-те
3. мр-ѣ	мр-ѣ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem мр-е.

PRESENT.

1. мр-ж	мр-е-мъ
2. мр-е-шь	мр-е-те
3. мр-е	мр-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. мри	мр-е-те.
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IMPERFECT.

1. мр-ѣ-хъ	мр-ѣ-х-ме
2. мр-ѣ-ше	мр-ѣ-м-те
3. мр-ѣ-ше	мр-ѣ-х-ж

Like this verb is conjugated *запрж*, 'to shut up,' also *опрж*, 'to lean,' which supplies a past participle passive, as *опрѣнъ*, 'having been supported.'

STEMS WHICH END IN A VOWEL.

7. би-, 'to strike.'

α. Inf. stem би-; past part. act. II. би-ль; past part. pass. бить.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. би-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бѣ-х-ме
2. би	бѣ-х-те
3. би	бѣ-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem би-ј-е.¹

PRESENT.

1. бѣ-ѣ-ѡ	бѣ-е-мъ
2. бѣ-е-шь	бѣ-е-те
3. бѣ-е	бѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. би-ѣ	бѣ-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. бѣ-ѣ-хъ	бѣ-ѣ-х-ме
2. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-те
3. бѣ-ѣ-ше	бѣ-ѣ-х-ѡ

Пѣ-, 'to sing,' has in 1st person пѣ-ѣ-ѡ; знѣ-, 'to know,' makes зна-ѣ-ѡ, but also, according to V. 1, знамъ. Under this class comes the verb би-, 'to be,' the full conjugation of which will be given on page 59.

¹ The *j* is inserted to avoid the hiatus; it must be pronounced *y*. It is preferable to use this letter, which cannot be confounded with Slavonic *y*.

*Second Class.*STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL : *на*-STEMS.ДИГНЖ-.¹

a. Inf. ДИГНЖ-; past part. act. II. ДИГНЖЛЪ; past part. pass. ДИГНЖТЪ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. ДИГНЖ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> ДИГНЖ-х-ме
2. ДИГНЖ	ДИГНЖ-х-те
3. ДИГНЖ	ДИГНЖ-х-ж

β. Pres. stem ДИГН-е.

PRESENT.

1. ДИГН-ж	ДИГН-е-мъ
2. ДИГН-е-шь	ДИГН-е-те
3. ДИГН-е	ДИГН-ж-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. ДИГНИ	ДИГНЕТЕ
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IMPERFECT.

1. ДИГН-ѣ-хъ ²	ДИГН-ѣ-х-ме
2. ДИГН-е-ше	ДИГН-ѣ-х-те
3. ДИГН-е-ше	ДИГН-ѣ-х-ж

¹ В has dropped out from this verb. Cf. Russian *двинуть*. It is rare in the uncompound form.

² Sometimes written *ДИГНЯХЪ*.

Third Class.

STEMS WITH CONNECTING VOWEL ê.

1ST GROUP.

желѣ-, 'to wish.'

a. Inf. stem желѣ-; past part. act. II. желѣлъ; past part. pass. желѣнъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. желѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i>	желѣ-х-ме
	2. желѣ		желѣ-х-те
	3. желѣ		желѣ-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem желѣ-j-e.

PRESENT.

1. желѣ-ѣѡ	желѣ-е-мъ
2. желѣ-ешь	желѣ-е-те
3. желѣ-ѣе	желѣ-ѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. желѣ-й	желѣ-й-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. желѣ-хъ	желѣ-х-ме
2. желѣ-ше	желѣ-х-те
3. желѣ-ше	желѣ-х-ѡ

2ND GROUP.

горѣ-, 'to burn.'

a. Inf. stem горѣ-; past part. act. II. горѣлъ; past part. pass. ——. ¹

¹ For this вѣртѣнъ, 'turned,' from вѣртѣѡ, 'to turn,' may be supplied to show form.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. горѣ-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ	горѣ-х-ѡ

β. Pres. stem гор-ѣ.

PRESENT.

1. горѣѡ	горѣ-мъ
2. горѣ-шь	горѣ-те
3. горѣ	горѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. горѣ	горѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. горѣ-хъ	горѣ-х-ме
2. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-те
3. горѣ-ше	горѣ-х-ѡ

Щѣ, 'to wish,' used in forming the artificial future, as we shall shortly see, has in the present—

1. щѡ	щемъ
2. щешъ	щете
3. ще	щѣтъ

Спа-, 'to sleep,' is conjugated in the present in the following way :—

1. спѣѡ	спимъ
2. спѣ-шь	спите
3. спи	спѣтъ

Aor. спахъ; past part. act. II. спалъ.

To this conjugation also belong *търпиж*, 'I endure,' and *вѣдиж*, 'I see' (which has in the imperative *вижъ*, *виждъ*, and *вижте*). So also *мълчиж*, 'to be silent,' *лежиж*, 'to lie down,' and *стоиж*, 'to stand.'

Fourth Class : i-STEMS.

хвали, 'to praise.'

α. Inf. stem *хвали*; past part. act. II. *хвали-лъ*; past part. pass. *хвал-ѣ-нъ*.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. <i>хвѣли-хъ</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>хвѣли-х-ме</i>
2. <i>хвѣли</i>	<i>хвѣли-х-те</i>
3. <i>хвѣли</i>	<i>хвѣли-х-жъ</i>

β. Pres. stem *хвали-е*.

PRESENT.

1. <i>хвалѣжъ</i>	<i>хвѣли-мъ</i>
2. <i>хвѣли-шь</i>	<i>хвѣли-те</i>
3. <i>хвѣли</i>	<i>хвѣл-жтъ</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2. <i>хвали</i>	<i>хвалѣ-те</i>
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IMPERFECT.

1. <i>хвѣлъ-хъ</i>	<i>хвѣлъ-х-ме</i>
2. <i>хвѣле-ше</i>	<i>хвѣлъ-х-те</i>
3. <i>хвѣле-ше</i>	<i>хвѣлъ-х-жъ</i>

The *i*-stems are mostly imperfective.

Fifth Class : a-STEMS.

1ST GROUP.

вѣка, 'to call.'

a. Inf. stem вѣка; past part. act. II. вѣкалъ; past part. pass. вѣканъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. вѣка-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> вѣка-х-ме
2. вѣка	вѣка-х-те
3. вѣка	вѣка-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem вѣка-ѣ.

PRESENT.

1. вѣка-мъ	вѣка-ме ¹
2. вѣка-шь	вѣка-те
3. вѣка	вѣкатъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. вѣка-й	вѣка-и-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. вѣка-хъ	вѣка-х-ме
2. вѣка-ше	вѣка-х-те
3. вѣка-ше	вѣка-х-ѣ

Besides -амъ, verbs of this conjugation may make the 1st person of the present in -аѣж; thus играѣж, 'I play.'

2ND GROUP.

писа, 'to write.'

a. Inf. stem писа; past part. act. II. писа-лъ; past part. pass. писа-нъ.

¹ The e is added to differentiate from 1st person sing.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. пи́са-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> пи́са-х-ме
2. пи́са	пи́са-х-те
3. пи́са	пи́са-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem пиш-е.

PRESENT.

1. пи́ш-ѣ	пи́ш-е-мъ
2. пи́ш-е-шь	пи́ш-е-те
3. пи́ш-е	пи́ш-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. пиш-и́	пиш-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. пи́ш-ѣ-хъ	пи́ш-ѣ-х-ме
2. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѣ-х-те
3. пи́ш-е-ше	пи́ш-ѣ-х-ѣ

Иска, 'to seek,' belonging to this group, has in the 1st pers. pres. both и́щѣ and и́скамъ.

3RD GROUP.

бра, 'to take.'

a. Inf. stem бра-; past part. act. II. бра-лъ; past part. pass. бра-нъ.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. бра-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> бра-х-ме
2. бра	бра-х-те
3. бра	бра-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem бер-е.

PRESENT.

1. бер-Ѣ	бер-ѣ-мъ
2. бер-ѣ-шь	бер-ѣ-те
3. бер-ѣ-	бер-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. бер-й	бер-ѣ-те
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IMPERFECT.

1. берѣхъ	берѣ-х-ме
2. берѣше	берѣ-х-те
3. берѣше	берѣ-х-ѣ

4TH GROUP.

зѣя, 'to yawn.'

α. Inf. stem зѣя ; past part. act. II. зѣялъ ; past part. pass. зѣянь.

AORIST.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. зѣя-хъ	<i>Plur.</i> зѣя-х-ме
2. зѣя	зѣя-х-те
3. зѣя	зѣя-х-ѣ

β. Pres. stem зе-ј-е.

PRESENT.

1. зѣ-ѣѣ	зѣ-е-мъ
2. зѣ-е-шь	зѣ-е-те
3. зѣ-е	зѣ-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. зѣ-й	зѣ-й-те
---------	---------

IMPERFECT.

1. зѣ-яхъ	зѣ-я-х-ме
2. зѣ-е-ше	зѣ-я-х-те
3. зѣ-е-ше	зѣ-я-х-ѣ

*Sixth Class.**ova (ua)-STEMS.*

This class is wanting in Bulgarian, and the verbs which properly belong to it are formed like the first group of the Fifth: e.g. купѹвамъ, 'I buy.' Two aspects are thus placed in the same class, but belong to different groups. Thus we get both кáжѣх and кáзвамъ; so also записѣх and записѹвамъ. The verbs have a tendency to omit у.

B CONJUGATION WITHOUT THE PRESENT SUFFIX.

1. дад, 'to give.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. да-мъ	дад-ѣ-мъ
2. дад-ѣ-шь	дад-ѣ-те
3. дад-ѣ	дад-ѣ-тъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. дай	дайте
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It will be observed that these verbs add the personal terminations immediately to the stem. In the present of дамъ we get the remains of an old reduplication, дамъ being for дадмъ.

2. яд, 'to eat.'

PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1. ямъ	<i>Plur.</i> ед-ѣ-мъ
2. едѣшь	ед-ѣ-те
3. едѣ	ядѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

2. ежъ

ежте

Besides едемъ we also find емъ.

3. ес-, 'to be.'

PRESENT.

Sing. 1. съмъ¹*Plur.* с-ми

2. си

с-те

3. е

с-ж

TENSE, MOOD, VOICE.

The Bulgarian language is richer in tenses than the Russian, having both an Aorist and Imperfect. As in the latter, and indeed in all Slavonic languages, the 2nd past participle active is used with the persons of the substantive verb to express one of the past tenses, just as we say, 'I am living,' 'I was waiting.' Hence it is inflected as a participle in the singular and plural, in the former number the gender being also marked. Thus—

Азъ сѣдѣлъ, а, о, съмъ, 'I sat down.'

Ти сѣдѣлъ, а, о, си.

Онъ, она, онó сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е.

Ми	}	сѣдѣли	{	сме		сѣдѣлъ -а -о, е
Ви				сте		
Онѣ				сж		

¹ От съмъ.

In this tense the subject had better be expressed, to avoid confusion. In the 3rd person, sing. and plur., *e* and *сѣ* are often omitted. (Cf. Lat. *amamini*, Germ. *was er gethan*, where *hat* is omitted.)

It is curious in the history of the Slavonic languages to watch the gradual mutations in this tense: the parts of the substantive verb are quite lost in Russian, but its gradual falling into disuse can be distinctly traced.¹ In Chekh they are entirely preserved, but in Polish they are only kept as particles at the end of words, and this explains the curious fact that they may be moved from one part of the sentence to another.

The pluperfect in Bulgarian is formed by means of the 2nd past. participle active and the imperfect or aorist of the substantive verb; as, *пѣсаль бѣхъ* or *пѣсаль бихъ*: e.g. *Азъ бѣхъ продѣлъ*, 'I had sold.'

The future is expressed in two ways:—

(1) *Щѣ*² with the present, which is inflected, whereas *шѣ* remains unaltered.

щѣ пѣшѣ, 'I will write.'

шѣ пѣшетъ, 'thou wilt write.'

щѣ пѣше, 'he will write,' &c.

(2) By placing *щѣ* with the infin. stem, i.e. the inf. n.

¹ See SOBOLEVSKI, *Лекціи по исторіи русскаго языка*, "Lectures on the History of the Russian Language."

² Sometimes written *ще*.

minus the suffix **тѣ**, which we must remember never occurs in Bulgarian, as previously stated. Thus—

пѣса щѣ

пѣса щешъ

пѣса ще, &c.

Observe, that when used with this mutilated infinitive it is inflected. **Щѣ** is the present of the verb **щѣ**, ‘to wish.’ A tense of the same verb forms the future in Serbian **ћу**.¹

The *futurum exactum* is expressed by the union of the 2nd past participle active with the future of the substantive verb; as **щѣ бѣдѣ пѣсалъ**, or **щѣ сѣмъ пѣсалъ**, *scripsero*.

In dependent sentences, after conjunctions, &c., the auxiliary **щѣ** is omitted; as, **Ако бѣде ми ушѣлъ дрехѣта да я земешъ**, ‘when he has made (lit. sewed) my clothes, take them (lit. you shall take them).’

The conjunctive is expressed by the indicative with **да** or **ако**, generally in the past tense; as, **Да имамъ мастѣло, пѣсувамъ**, *si haberem atramentum, scriberem*: **испѣвалъ сѣмъ**; **сичко то вино ако да бѣли дѣли**, *ebibissem omne vinum si id dedissent*, ‘I would have drunk up all the wine, if they had given it.’

The pluperfect with **бѣхъ** may also be used as a conjunctive, as in English and many other languages; thus:—**съ такъвъ элементъ тѣ бѣхѣ направили чудесѣ**, ‘with such an element they had worked wonders.’

¹ See “Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language,” p. 53.

The infinitive is expressed by *да* with the present tense indicative ; as, *Не може да каже*, ‘He cannot say.’

The first and third persons of the imperative are also expressed by *да* with the present indicative ; as, *Да четѣмъ да четѣтъ*, ‘Let us, let them read.’ According to *ΜΙΚΛΟΣΙΧ*, *да* is merely a shortened form of *дай*, ‘grant that, allow that.’ It may also sometimes be used with the second person ; as *да зѣмешѣ*, ‘take’ (lit. ‘that thou mayest take.’)

Да is also used with the indicative generally, to express a wish.

As in all the Slavonic languages, the 2nd person of the imperative is constantly used for the 3rd ; as, *Богъ наші Българія*, ‘God save Bulgaria.’

The participle in *-лъ* is also used to express the imperative ; as, *избавилъ го Богъ!* ‘God deliver him.’ This construction is also found in Russian, as *пошѣлъ*, ‘be off ;’ and in Serbian, as *живио*, ‘long live !’ It is difficult to explain this form.

The negative imperative can also be expressed by the use of the auxiliary *дѣй*, which here corresponds exactly to the English auxiliary ‘do ;’ as,—

<i>Не дѣй писа (sing.)</i>	}	‘Do not write’
<i>Не дѣйте писа (plur.)</i>		

instead of the forms *пиши* and *пишѣте* : *писа* is here the verbal root.

The verbal noun ends in *-ие* ; as *писаніе*, the act of writing.

The passive voice is expressed by—

- (1) The reflexive—as хвали~~х~~ ся, ‘I am praised;’¹ or,
- (2) By the past participle passive with the substantive verb—as съмъ битъ, ‘I am struck.’

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Of these there are many in Bulgarian, and it is a great characteristic of the Slavonic languages generally to use personal verbs impersonally.

The following are specially noteworthy.

Бѣва, ‘it happens.’

Блѣска, ‘it lightens.’

Вали { дождъ, ‘it rains.’
снѣгъ, ‘it snows.’
градъ, ‘it hails.’

Гърмѣ, ‘it thunders.’

Загорѣва се, ‘it dawns.’

Има, ‘there is,’ or ‘there are,’ *il y a*; also
нѣма, ‘there is not.’

The latter comes to be used almost like a mere future; as, Богъ нѣма да ви остави, ‘God will never leave you.’ We may compare the use of имѣти in O. S. as a future.

Мрѣква, ‘it grows dark.’

Пише се, ‘they write.’

Трѣба, ‘it is necessary.’ Cf. Polish *trzeba*.

Плаче ми се, ‘I feel inclined to weep.’

¹ This is most in accordance with the genius of the Slavonic languages.

Спи ми се, 'I am sleepy.' Cf. the Russian.

Ћде¹ ми се, 'I want to eat.'

Стѣга, 'it is enough.' Не стѣга това́, 'nay, more.'

Cf. Russian мало тогó.

Стрѹва, 'to be worth.' Cf. the lines on the hero

Надѣи Dimitri:—

Но подѣ меня юна́къ лежи

Цѣло царство стрѹва.

But beneath me lies a hero

Worth a whole empire.

Конче му стрѹва хилѣда, 'His horse cost a thousand
(piastres).'

Стрѹва ми ся, 'it seems to me.'

IRREGULAR VERBS.

For the convenience of the student, I have added a list of some of the more common irregular verbs, if the expression may be allowed. They can easily be referred to their proper conjugations.

1. ямѣ, 'to eat.' To the present, already given, may be added the Aor. ядѣхѣ, fut. щѣ ямѣ.

2. Дѣвамѣ, дѣвашѣ, &c. Imp. дѣвахѣ, aor. дѣдохѣ, fut. щѣ дамѣ, 'I will give (once for all);' as, Азѣ щѣ му дамѣ моѣта книга, 'I will give him my book;' щѣ дѣвамѣ, 'I will give (repeatedly).'

¹ Sometimes written едѣ.

3. Дѣй, дѣйте, are remains of a verb дѣя-, no longer in use, and serve to express the imperative. (See p. 55.)

ЕМЖ, 'to take' (one of the commonest verbs in Slavonic, but never found in an uncompounded state), 2nd pers. емешь, imperf. ёмѣхъ, fut. щж емж, imp. емі. This verb is cognate with the Russian ять. It belongs to the 1st Conjug., 5th Group, of the Slavonic verb-system. The nasal labial м has gone into the я of the infinitive, which originally expressed a nasal. The root in O. S. is им (see имати, in the glossary to BUSLAEV'S *Русская Христоматія*). Some tenses are taken from another aspect (cf. з-имаѣмъ, з-имае). Here в has dropped off, as in the commonly occurring aor. зехъ, 'I took,' which should be взехъ. (Cf. в dropping off from сичкий.) It is occasionally preserved, however; thus съгласно съ рѣшение-то взето, 'agreeably with the resolution taken.' We get also the verb приёмамъ, imp. приемні (cf. Russian внемли). VAZOV uses занятъ ('occupied') for the past part. passive, but this looks like a Russism.

ИДЖ, 'I come,' идешь, imperf. идяхъ, aor. (from the compound донидж) додохж = дондохж (see *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*); so also доде for дойде. In the same way we have поді in Russian for imp. поиді; придті inf. for прийті, fut. щж добдж, 'I will come;' as Азъ щж си добдж къ петъ часа довѣчера, 'I will come about five o'clock in the evening'—past part. II. дошѣлъ; e.g. дошѣлъ съмъ, 'I have come.' (See Paradigms of Conjugations: 1st Conjug., 1st Group.)

The other aspect of this verb is от-ѣвамъ, where the root is и (cf. Latin *eo, ire*): в is largely employed as a formative of aspects in all the Slavonic languages. The

forms are от-ѣвамъ, отѣвашь, отѣва; imp. отѣвахъ, aor. отѣдохъ, fut. щѣ отѣдѣ, past отишѣмъ, the и in the last being added incorrectly from analogy, as the шелъ, as shown before, is connected with the root ход-. The syllable дѣ is merely added to strengthen the verb, and is the same (as we shall see) in the future of the substantive verb бѣдѣ, 'I shall be.'

Мѡгѣ, 'I can;' мѡжешь. Here the aorist is можѣхъ, from можа, a new form which has arisen. The imperf. is мѡжѣхъ; there is also past part. II. мѡжалъ; sometimes, however, могъмъ.

It will be observed that the т д stems (1st conj., 1st group) drop out т and д before л in the past part. II.; e.g. болъ; so also челъ, 'he read,' for четъ; велъ, 'he led,' for ведъ, and шелъ, 'he went,' for шедъ (cf. Polish *szedł*).

Important verbs also are текѣ, 'to flow,' and рекѣ, 'to speak,' like некѣ.

THE VERB *сѣмь*, 'I am.'

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. сѣмь	сѣмѣ
2. сѣи	сѣте
3. е	сѣхъ

IMPERFECT.—I was (*eram*).

бѣхъ (бѣхъ)	бѣхѣмѣ
бѣше (бѣ)	бѣхѣте
бѣше (бѣ)	бѣхѣхъ

AORIST.—I was (*fui*).

бихъ <i>or</i> бидохъ	бихме <i>or</i> бидохме
би „ биде	бихте „ бидохте
би „ биде	бихъ „ бидохъ

PERFECT.—I have been.

билъ -а -о съмъ	били сме
„ „ си	„ сте
„ „ е	„ съ

PLUPERFECT.—I had been.

билъ -а -о бѣхъ	били бѣхме
„ „ бѣ	„ бѣхте
„ „ бѣ	„ бѣхъ

FUTURE.—I shall be.

щѣ съмъ <i>or</i> бѣджъ	щемъ сме <i>or</i> бѣдемъ
щешъ си <i>or</i> бѣдешъ	щете сте <i>or</i> бѣдете
ще е <i>or</i> бѣде	щѣтъ съ <i>or</i> бѣджтъ

or,

би-щѣ	би-щемъ
би-щешъ	би-щете
би-ще	би-щѣтъ

IMPERATIVE.

бѣди	бѣдете
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CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may be (from other aspect).

бѣвамъ	бѣваме
бѣвашъ	бѣвате
бѣва	бѣвать

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should be (from other aspect).

бѣвахъ		бѣвахме
бѣваше		бѣвахте
бѣва		бѣвахѣ

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have been (*fuisse*).

щехъ да бѣждѣхъ		щехме да бѣждемъ
щеше да бѣждешъ		щехте да бѣждете
щеше да бѣде		щехѣ да бѣдѣтъ

PARTICIPLES.

сѣщій, сѣща, сѣщѣ, 'being.'
 бѣвшій, 'having been.'
 бѣждѣщій, 'about to be.'

PARADIGM OF A COMPLETE VERB.

In order to enable the reader to understand better the compound tenses and their meanings, a paradigm of the complete verb is here given.

Нѣсѣхъ, 'I bear, bring.'

PRESENT.

нѣсѣхъ		нѣсимъ
нѣсишь		нѣсите
нѣси		нѣсятъ

IMPERFECT.—I was bearing, &c.

нѣсѣхъ		нѣсѣхме
нѣсѣше		нѣсѣхте
нѣсѣше		нѣсѣхѣ

AORIST.—I bore, &c.

но́сихъ		но́сихме
но́си		но́сихте
но́си		но́сихѣ

PERFECT.—I have borne, &c.

но́силъ -ла -ло	сѣмъ		но́сили	сме
„ „	си		„	сте
„ „	е		„	сѣ

PLUPERFECT.—I had borne, &c.

но́силъ -ла -ло	бѣхъ		но́сили	бѣхме
„ „	бѣше		„	бѣхте
„ „	бѣше		„	бѣхѣ

or,

но́силъ -ла -ло	сѣмъ	} билъ -ла -ло		но́сили	сме	} били
„ „	си		„	сте		
„ „	е		„	сѣ		

FUTURE.—I shall bear.

ще но́сѣѣ, or щѣ но́сѣѣ
 ще но́сишь, or щешь но́сишь
 ще но́си
 ще но́симъ, or щемъ но́симъ
 ще or щете но́сите
 ще or щѣтъ но́сятъ

но́си щѣ		но́си щемъ
но́си щешь		но́си щете
но́си ще		но́си щѣтъ

FUTURE PERFECT.—I shall have borne.

ще съмъ, <i>отъ</i> бѣждѣ	}	носилъ -ла -ло
ще си, <i>отъ</i> бѣдешъ		
ще е, <i>отъ</i> бѣде		
ще сме, <i>отъ</i> бѣдемъ	}	носили
ще сме, <i>отъ</i> бѣдете		
ще сѣ, <i>отъ</i> бѣджѣтъ		

IMPERATIVE.

носи́
 да *отъ* нѣка носи́
 да *отъ* нѣка носимъ
 носѣ́те
 да *отъ* нѣка носѣ́тъ

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.—(that) I may bear (from other aspect)

но́свамъ	но́сваме
но́сваше	но́свате
но́сва	но́свѣтъ

IMPERFECT.—(that) I should bear (from other aspect).

но́свахъ	но́свахме
но́сваше	но́свахте
но́сваше	но́свахѣ

PLUPERFECT.—(that) I should have borne (*tulissem*)

но́силъ -ла -ло бихъ	но́сили бихме
„ „ би	„ бихте
„ „ би	„ бихѣ

THE PARTICIPLES.

As we have already shown, the Bulgarian language is very poor in participles.

ACTIVE.

α. The present. This is entirely lost : we have explained how it is supplied.

β. The past participle in -въ : this also is gone.

γ. The past participle in -лъ, which can also be used adjectively. Thus *капнали-тъ листа*.

PASSIVE.

α. The present. This is almost entirely gone, as is the case in Polish and Malo-Russian. There are, however, a few survivals, such as *видимъ, -има, -имо*, 'seen ;' *говоримъ, -има, -имо*, 'spoken ;' *измѣняемъ, -яема, -яемо*, 'exchanged ;' *нарицаемъ, -яема, -яемо*, 'called,' &c.

β. The past. This has survived, both in an indefinite and definite form, as *носенъ, носеный* ; but the consciousness that the termination -ий represents an article is quite lost, and we find the article suffixed ; as *носенныйтъ*, 'he who has been brought.'

II. UNINFLECTED PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs formed from adjectives admit of degrees of comparison. The positive generally ends in -о ; as

достойно, 'worthily.' Before this form по- is put for the comparative, and най- for the superlative; as по-достойно, 'more worthily,' най-достойно, 'most worthily.' To these may be added по́вечъ, or по́вече, and по́много, 'more,' по ма́лко, 'fewer.'¹

Some adverbs formed from adjectives end in -ски : as Български, 'in the Bulgarian fashion'; also with по, as, говорите ли по български? 'Do you speak Bulgarian?'

Besides these there are adverbs of—

(a) Quality or manner :—какъ, 'how ;' тъй,² 'so ;' и́накъ, и́наче, 'otherwise ;' какъ-го́дѣ, 'however ;' скóро, 'quickly ;' нарóчно, 'on purpose ;' напýстно, 'in vain ;' на явѣ́, 'openly' (cf. Russian на явѹ); на о́паки, 'on the contrary.'

(b) Time :—ни́нѣ, сегá, 'now ;' прѣ́дѣ, 'before ;' подѣ́ръ, по́слѣ, 'after ;' днесъ, 'to-day ;' вчѣ́ра, 'yesterday ;' за́вчера, 'the day before yesterday ;' у́трѣ́, 'to-morrow ;' де́нь, 'by day ;' но́щѣ́, но́щемъ́, 'by night ;' но́щесъ́, 'last night.' The suffix -с, in днесъ and но́щесъ may be compared with the Serbian form летос, 'this summer.'

(c) Place :—гдѣ́, 'where,' frequently дѣ́; тѹ́къ, тѹ́ка, 'here ;' тамъ́, 'there ;' на да́леко, 'afar ;' отъ́ гдѣ́-то и да́ било, 'wherever it happened ;' о́коло, 'about ;' по-срѣ́дѣ́, 'in the midst.'

(d) Quantity :—ко́лко? 'how much?' ко́лко-пѣ́ти? 'how many times?' мнóго, 'much ;' ма́лко, 'a little ;' доста́, 'enough ;' весма́, твѣ́дѣ́, 'very ;' рѣ́дко, 'rarely ;' ни́една́жъ, 'not once.'

¹ The use of this prefix по is developing itself greatly in Russian.

² Also written тѣ́й.

(e) Affirmation and negation :—**нѣ**, не, ‘no;’ **почті**, ‘almost;’ **никакъ**, ‘by no means.’

Two negatives in Bulgarian do not make an affirmative.

Bulgarian has, in common with the other Slavonic languages, the idiom of adding **не** to an adjective and reversing its meaning; thus, **невеселъ**, ‘not cheerful, melancholy’ (cf. the Greek idiom *εὐσχημόνων γυναικῶν οὐκ ὀλιγαί*). Interrogative adverbs; as **какъ**, ‘how?’ **колко**, ‘how much?’ **къдѣ**, ‘whither.’

As in most languages, many adverbs are in reality cases of nouns; as, **тичешкомъ**, ‘quietly;’ **бѣжешкомъ**, ‘by way of flight.’ These have been shown (on p. 37) to be often used to express the present participle active, which is wanting. (Cf. also **мигомъ**, ‘for a moment,’ from **мигъ**.)

We often find in Bulgarian a preposition used with an adverb, as in English and other languages; as, **Отъ гдѣ се купи́и това?** ‘From whence have you brought this?’ **Отъ кога?** ‘Since when?’ **До кога́,** ‘Till when?’ **Отъ да́вна,** ‘Long since;’ **Азъ съмъ вече́ отъ да́вна гото́въ,** ‘I have long since been ready!’ **За кѣдѣ́,** ‘From whither?’ **До тука́,** ‘Up to this place!’ **До вече́ра,** ‘This evening.’

The preposition **на**, as in Russian, forms a great number of adverbs :—**Той си оти́де на пра́во** (*or* **право**) **у дома́,** ‘He went straight to the house;’ **наи́стина,** ‘truly;’ **на́скоро,** ‘soon;’ **на кратко́,** ‘briefly;’ **на съ́нъ,** ‘in a dream;’ **на кѣ́пове,** ‘in a heap.’

Several adverbs have two forms; as, **добро́** and **добръ́,** ‘well;’ **зло́** and **злѣ́,** ‘badly;’ **бързо́** and **бърже́,** ‘quickly.’

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions in Bulgarian, as a rule, take the accusative case, of which we must remember that there is very rarely an independent form, owing to the language having lost so many of its inflexions. It is, therefore, deprived of the precision which its sister languages possess; take, for instance, Russian and Polish.

There are, however, a few prepositions which, when they go with pronouns, take the dative: such are *о́коло*, 'about;' *спрѣща*, 'opposite to;' *пoмeждy*, 'between;' *oтзадъ*, 'behind;' *на предѣ*, 'before;' *върху*, 'upon;' *съ*, 'with;'—as *на спрѣща ви*, 'opposite to you;' *пo-мeждy сѣ*, 'among themselves.'

The following are the chief prepositions:—

Безъ, 'without;' *безъ мене*, 'without me.'

Въ (also *въвъ*), 'in;' as *въ градъ*, 'in the city.'

Възъ, 'by the side of;' as—

Като сѣ oтъ сънь съ бѹди

Възъ нея сѣдѣтъ три мѹми.

When she woke up from sleep

Three girls are sitting by her.

До, 'till, extending to;' as, *oтъ главá та до крака́*, 'from head to foot.'

За, 'for;' as, *Трѣгнемъ за Пловдивъ*, 'We start for Philippopolis;' *Граммáтика за бѹлгарски язѣкъ*, 'a grammar of the Bulgarian language;' *Въ Бѹлгарѣя мнѹго мáлко се знáе за Мѣклошича*, 'In Bulgaria very little

is known about Miklosich ;' Легѣнда-та за Алхамбрийската рѡза, 'The legend concerning the Rose of the Alhambra.'

Idiomatic uses are—

Ожѣни за женá, 'he married the woman ;' Забравí за менъ, 'Forget me'—with the idea of putting behind one and thus forgetting, according to a meaning of за in O. S.

Задъ, 'behind ;' as задъ вратá-та, 'behind the door.'

Изъ, 'out of ;' as, Азъ извáдихъ изъ пáзухата, 'I took out of my girdle, or pocket ;' but often used merely with the sense of 'in ;' as изъ ўлици-тѣ, 'in the streets.'

Къмъ, 'to ;' as къмъ поетж, 'to the poet,' the title of a poem by VAZOV ; къмъ началническа́та стая, 'to the governor's room.' In the same way also кждѣ́ is used, rather in the sense of 'direction,' but it is more often used as an adverb ; as, Кждѣ́ е братъ ти, 'Where is thy brother,' in the *Ballad of the Fair Dragana*.

Междý, 'between,' also with по, *vide supra*.

На, 'on,' or 'at ;' as, Азъ съмъ на вашитѣ заповѣди, 'I am at your orders ;' Рýси идатъ на борбáта, 'the Russians come to the struggle.'

Надъ, 'over, upon ;' e. g.,—

Ей орела пакъ хвърчí
Надъ сразѣнитѣ тирáни.

Her eagle again hovers
Over the astounded tyrants !

Намѣсто, 'instead;' as, намѣсто краля-тъ, 'in the place of the king.'

О, 'on, about;' as, една бѣбичка опрѣна о зида, 'an old woman leaning against the wall.'

Около, 'about,' takes the dative with a pronoun.

Освѣнѣ, 'besides;' as, освѣнѣ столъ билá постѣлка, 'besides the table there was a bed.'

Отъ, 'out of, from;' as отъ дръга странá, 'on the other hand' (lit. 'from the other side'). Отъ is frequently used like the English 'of;' as нѹжда отъ почѣвка, 'need of rest.' It is also used after comparatives; as, Азъ съмъ по-якъ отъ него, 'I am stronger than he.'

По, 'upon, for;' as по ходатайството на английскій и американскій послáнници, 'in consequence of the intercession of the English and American ambassadors.' По слугá-та, 'by the instrumentality of the servant.' The idea of occasionally coming seems to underlie the expression, as in the Russian путешествовалъ по Россіи. По три, 'three apiece;' по име, 'by name;' по менъ похóдилъ, 'thou hast gone about me in different places.' (See the "Ballad of Liben.")

Подъ, 'under;' as, подъ иго-то, 'under the yoke.'

Подиръ and слѣдъ, 'after' (from дия, 'a track;' hence 'in the track of;' cf. also Russian слѣдъ, 'a track'); as, Подиръ товá свое заявлѣние, 'after that announcement of his;' слѣдъ плáдне, 'after midday.'

Покра́й, 'along by the side of;' as, покра́й Дунавь-тъ, 'by the side of the Danube.'

При, 'at;' as, Азъ пѹстѣхъ не-успѣно при краката си

сгнѣтата книжка, 'I threw down at my feet unobserved the folded-up letter.'

Противъ, 'against;' as, походъ противъ Търци, 'the expedition against the Turks.'

Прѣдѣ, прѣдъ, 'before;' as, Открѣй прѣдъ тихъ молитва-та ми тайна, 'Reveal before these men my secret prayer.'

Прѣзъ, 'through;' as, прѣзъ възрождѣние то на България, 'during the regeneration of Bulgaria.'

Черезъ (чрезъ), 'through;' as, чрезъ него много страдалъ, 'through him I suffered a great deal.'

Спорѣдъ, 'according to;' as, спорѣдъ наставлѣния на мудрецъ-тъ, 'according to the precepts of the philosopher.'

Средъ (also всредъ), 'in the midst;' as, средъ тѣ ужасни борби, 'amidst these frightful struggles.'

Срѣща, 'opposite;' as, срѣща домъ на посланникъ-тъ, 'opposite the ambassador's house.'

Съ, 'with' (also съсъ, which occurs in O. S.); as, съ ссждовѣтъ за ѣдѣние, 'with the plates and dishes for eating;'

Нештж съсъ мрътвий да раздѣлямъ ази,
Любѣвница —

'I do not wish to share a sweetheart with a dead man.'

У, 'at, in;' as, Азъ бръщахъ всякой день у домá вѣстникъ-тъ, 'I send back the newspaper every day to my house.'

There are also double prepositions, as in all the Slavonic languages; as, изъ-подъ стола, 'from under the table.'

CONJUNCTIONS.

Катѳ, кога, 'as.'
 катѳ че, 'as if.'
 и, 'and.'
 или, 'or.'
 сжщо той, 'even so.'
 ни-ни, 'neither, nor.'
 а, 'but.'
 но, 'but.'
 напротивъ, 'on the contrary.'
 обаче, 'notwithstanding.'
 защото, понеже, 'because.'
 и той, 'and so.'
 споредъ това, 'in consequence.'
 ако ли, 'if.'
 ако би то, 'in case that.'
 при всичко туй, 'for all that.'
 колкото, токози, 'however.'

INTERJECTIONS:

горкѳ, 'woe !'
 ле, an exclamation put after nouns in the vocative.
 уви, 'alas !'
 хайде (Turkish), 'come on !' &c.

Many of these are merely onomatopœic.

PART III. SYNTAX.

THE CONCORDS are the same as in most languages, but owing to the loss of its inflexions many rules which hold good in other Slavonic languages have no force in Bulgarian; for example, the apocopated form of the adjective in the predicate.

Two or more singular nouns take the adjective or participle in the plural; thus, *Английска-та и Француска-та флоты излѣзѣ въ Средиземно Море*, 'The English and French fleets have gone into the Mediterranean.'

The use of *-a* after numerals has been already mentioned. We have spoken of *-ъ* or *-ь* in the case of animate things, especially after *петъ* and the following numerals; as, *дѣсятъ душъ прѣсяци*, 'five beggars.' Here the *ь* is undoubtedly a relic of the old genitive plural which in Russian and other Slavonic languages goes after these numerals.

We frequently have with verbs a cognate case, as in Latin *vivere vitam*. Thus Dozon (p. 15),—

Не се завръщамъ у дома
обѣда да си обѣдвамъ,

пладнина да си пладнувамъ
вечѣря да си вечѣрямъ.

I shall not return to the house
To have a breakfast,
To have a dinner,
To have a supper.

Пладнина, the meal at noon (cf. our word 'meal,' same as German *mahl*, lit. time when meal is taken).

Purpose is expressed by да and че.

The order of words in the Bulgarian sentence will be best learned by reading Bulgarian prose.

SHORT READING LESSONS.

THE CRUELITIES OF THE TURKS.

Прѣзъ грѣзнити лѣтни денѣ въ хи́ляда и осемстѣтинъ и седемдесѣтъ и шѣста го́дина въ Бата́къ, Копривщица, Клисѹра и Панагѹрише, извѣршенитѣ звѣрства отъ Черкѣзитѣ, Арнаѹтитѣ, и рѣзни дрѹги тѹрски пълчи́ща, въ особѣнности пролѣтата крѣвъ на хи́ляди, жени и кѣрмѣчета дѣца развѣлнѹвахъ и сѣмата тѹрска-приѣтелка, Англия, за това и сѣматата безъ да протести́ра приѣ обявѣната война́ отъ Рѹсситѣ на Тѹрзитѣ.

THE BROTHERS MILADINOV.

Междѹ малѣината знаменити дѣйци, който е дѣла Македония прѣзъ възраждѣнието на бѣлгарский наро́дъ, сж и брѣта Милади́новци¹ (Димитрий и Кѣнстантинъ), двѣма благородни сѣнове на многострада́лната земя, издѣхнали въ тѹрскитѣ тѣмни́ци, жѣртва на своѣта прѣдѣанность и любовь кѣмъ отѣчество. Тѣмъ отѣчество дължи пѣрвото разбѹждѣние на бѣлгарский духъ у македонскитѣ ни брѣта а литерату́ра ни многоцѣнно съкрѣвище; сбѣрникътъ на наро́дни-тѣ пѣсни. Трагическата имъ смѣртъ дѣйде да увеличи́ свѣтликътъ който врѣмето хвѣрля върхѹ името имъ.

¹ A plural form sometimes used in proper names.

WHERE IS BULGARIA ?

Пѣтатъ-ли ме дѣ зорѣта
 Ме ѣ огрѣла пѣрвий пѣтъ,
 Пѣтатъ-ли ме дѣ и земѣта
 Що най любѣ ка свѣтътъ ?

Тѣмо, азъ щѣ-отговѣри,
 Дѣ се бѣлий Дѣнавѣ лѣй.
 Дѣ отъ ѣстокѣ Чѣрно Мѣре¹
 Се бунтѣва и свѣтлѣи :

Тѣмо, дѣ се възвишѣва
 Гѣрда Стѣра Планинѣ,
 Дѣ Марѣца тѣхо шѣва
 Изѣ Тракѣйска равнинѣ !

Тѣмѣ, дѣ днесѣ е зла невѣля
 Дѣ нарѣда ѣ мѣценѣкѣ.
 Дѣто плѣчатѣ и се мѣлятѣ.
 Сѣ на сѣщѣиѣтъ ѣзѣкѣ.

Тѣмѣ родѣнѣ сѣмѣ ! Тѣмѣ дѣдѣи ми
 Днесѣ почѣватѣ подѣ землѣ,²
 Тѣмѣ гѣрмѣло тѣхно ѣме
 Вѣ мирѣ и вѣ брѣннитѣ полѣ.

До вершинитѣ Карпатски
 Е стигѣла тѣхна властѣ,
 И стѣнитѣ Цариградски
 Треперѣли сѣ тогѣсѣ.

¹ Frequently морѣ.

² It will be observed that Vazov uses both forms, землѣ and земѣ.

Вѣждѣ Тѣрновъ и Прѣслава,
 Тѣе жални съсипни:
 На прѣминалата слава
 Паметници сж онѣ.

Българіо драга, мѣла,
 Земля пълна съ добринѣ,
 Земля що ме си кърмѣла
 Мойтъ поклонъ приемни!

Ако и да сжмъ далече,
 Азъ отъ тебе, Рай-Земля
 Ала никакъ туй не прѣче,
 Ти да ми сѣ въ ума.¹

Любѣ твоитѣ Балкани
 Твоитѣ рѣки и гори,
 Твоитѣ весели поляни,
 Дѣ Богъ сичко наспори;

Твоитѣ мжки и страданья,
 Твоята славна старина,
 Твоитѣ въспоминанья
 Твоята свѣтла бждинна.

Дѣто ази и да траѣж
 За тебъ мѣслж и горж;
 Въ тебъ родѣхъ се и желѣж
 Въ тебъ свободенъ да умрѣ.

И. Вазовъ.

¹ 'Thou art to me altogether in the mind': ума = умъ-тъ.

THE LETTER.

Моментътъ бѣ критический. Азъ тѣй линѣхъ да добѣя нѣкое съобщение отъ домъ, щото рѣшихъ да испратя по слугата приготвената вече записка, дори и съ рискъ да я видѣ въ рѣцѣтъ на властѣта и да си навлекъ, ако не друго наказание, то по-строго ограничѣние и запрещѣние на вѣстници. Нъ тѣй като жандармътъ не си отвѣждаше очитѣ отъ насъ, азъ приобѣгнхъ до една хитростъ. Помолихъ него да сберѣ ссждовѣтъ. Направихъ това съ тоя, като че ѣскахъ нарочно той да извърши тая работа за да се увѣри, че тия ссждовѣ не криехъ никакво съобщение отъ мене. Той се наведѣ да ги сбира. Азъ извадихъ изъ пазухата си записката, която бѣше сгнѣта, та не прѣдставляше форма по-голѣма отъ оная на една обикновѣнна пощенска марка,¹ погледнхъ въ очитѣ слугата и глѣдишкомъ му привлѣкохъ поглѣда къмъ това, що държехъ въ рѣката. Слугата ми бѣше момъкъ вѣренъ и събѣденъ. Той се сѣти и азъ незагѣбихъ врѣме. Приблѣжихъ се до ссждовѣтъ, и въ мигъ-тъ, когато жандарминътъ свърши сбиранието и се испраѣяше, та не глѣдаше вече долу, азъ пѣстнхъ неусѣтно при краката си сгнѣтата книжка. Слугата се наведѣ да зѣме ссждовѣтъ, и съ тѣхъ заедно грабнхъ, като непотрѣбенъ сметъ, и книжката. Жандарминътъ се не сѣти. Азъ отдѣхнхъ. Бѣхъ увѣренъ, че съобщѣнието ми щѣше да стѣгне назначѣнието си.

И. Е. Гешовъ.

¹ A postage-stamp.

THE CURIOSITY AT THE CONVENT.

Госпѡжа Хаджи Ровѡама бѣше тѣя дни ядосана отъ пушанието на дѡктора Сѡколова, опасния¹ врагъ на мѣтоха. Тя зловствуваше тайно и се учудваше кой му е помогналъ? Кой ~~и~~ лиши отъ удовѡлствието да слѣша всѣки день, а и сама да тѣче, нови истѡрии по сждбата му. Та това бѣше цѣло безобразие! отъ четѣри петъ деня тя имаше безсъница, покой не досѣгаше клѣпкитѣ ѳ. Тя си всѣкакъ бѣяше ума да отгадае; защѡ дѡкторътъ не щялъ² да обади на бѣя, дѣ е билъ по три часа³ прѣзъ оная знаменѣта нощъ, когато го запряхъ; и послѣ, кой подмѣни вѣстници-тѣ?

— Най-послѣ свѣтла мисль огрѣ ума ѳ, и това бѣше кога четѣше навѣчерката си. Тя испляска радостно съ ржцѣ, като Архимѣда, кога открилъ великия си физически законъ. Излѣзе на вѣнъ и отѣде при госпѡжа Серафѣма, съблѣчена вѣче, и ѳ каза съ растрепѣранъ гласъ:—

— Сестрѡ, ти знаѣшъ ли дѣ е билъ прѣзъ оная нощъ дѡкторътъ, когато не щялъ да обади на бѣя?

Госпѡжа Серафѣма напрегна ушѣ.

— При беювѣцата, мари! Мѣгаръ тѣй, Хаджѣйке?

— Ами тамъ, Серафѣмо, затова не щя да каже, лудъ ли е?

— Свѣта Богородѣчке, и азъ да се не усѣти~~хъ~~ по-рано, казваше Хаджи Ровѡама прѣдъ куността и се крѣстѣше.

¹ опасный-тъ.

² Observe variation in spelling.

³ We should have expected три часа.

— Ами ти знаешъ ли кой пýстнж докторъ?

— Кой, сестрѠ Хаджійке? попита госпѠжа Серафѣма?

— Марѣ, онѣя, марѣ! — пакъ беювица.

— Що дýмашъ, Хаджійке?

— БѠже, свѣта Богородѣчке? кждѣ ми бѣше пýстиятъ умъ! Подѣръ като излѣ вълнѣнията на дýшата си, госпѠжа Хаджѣ РовѠама си отѣде, дочѣте павѣчерката си и лѣгна съ улѣкнала дýша.

На зѣранѣта вѣче цѣлиятъ мѣтохъ бѣше зѣнятъ съ едѣнъ и сжщѣ разговоръ. ИстѠрията за докторъ и беювицата рѣстѣше и зѣмаше застрашѣтелни размѣри.¹

При чувѣнието ѣ всѣка пѣташе. . .

— Ами кой наўчилъ товѣ?

— Марѣ, госпѠжа Хаджѣ РовѠама.

Товѣ ѣме обзѠржѣаваше всѣчкитѣ ТѠмовци. И всѣчки се затѣкоха при Хаджѣ РовѠама, за по-лакоми подро́бности. Подѣръ два часа мѣлвата бѣше обѣколѣла цѣлия градъ. Но всѣка новѣна, и найлюбопѣтната, въ три дни остарѣва. Трѣбваше нѠва хранѣ за общѣната, коѣто хвѣнж да се прозѣва. Появлѣнието въ града² Крѣличѣтъ, коѣто нѣкой почтѣ не познаваше, ѣзново даде оживлѣние на мѣтоха и той зашѣмѣ. Кой е? отъ дѣ е? Защо е дошѣлъ? Какѣвъ е? Нѣкой не знаѣше. Спýснжхж се изъ града найлюбопѣтнитѣ. Но съ исклѣчение на ѣмето, свѣдѣния противѠрѣчиви донѣсохж.

И. ВазѠвъ.

¹ Acquired terrible dimensions.

² градъ-тѣ.

THE JANISSARY AND THE FAIR DRAGANA.

Разбѣга¹ сж е Влѣшка-та земѣ,
 Влѣшка-та земѣ и Богдѣнска,
 И Богдѣнска-та, сѣчка-та Добрѣжа
 Кой гѣре хѣди, кой дѣлу бѣга.
 Отъ лѣти Тѣрпи, стрѣшни Маджѣри,
 Стѣри сечѣха,² млѣди рѣбеха.
 Млѣди девѣйки ѡтборъ зѣмаха,
 Та ги прѣвеха млѣди робѣни;
 И млѣди мѣмца ѡтборъ зѣмаха,
 Та ги прѣвеха се Яничѣре,
 Де-то минѣватъ селѣ-та горѣтъ
 Хорѣ-та рѣбатъ, селѣ-та горѣтъ.
 Премѣнале сж бѣли-а³ Дѣнавъ,
 Наредѣха сж край Етрополе,
 Распространѣха сѣни шатѣре,
 На рѣвно полѣ дѣлба делѣха
 Млѣди девѣйки и млѣди мѣмца
 Комѣ паднаха по две, и по три,
 На млѣдъ Яничѣръ сж е паднала.
 Салъ еднѣ мѣма рѣса Драгѣна,
 Па **и** заведѣ подъ бѣли чаджѣръ,
 Когѣ е бѣло вѣчер-та кжсно,
 Млѣди Яничѣръ на дворъ седѣше,

¹ Observe constant confusion between **ѣ** and **е**.

² **а** for **ж**.

³ бѣлий-тѣ.

Погледна долу, погледна горе,
 Изъ чёрна земя синъ огнь горѣ,
 Изъ синьо небъ кървавъ¹ джжъ² вали
 Млади Яничаръ сж е уплашилъ
 Та поизвика руса Драгана,
 И на Драгана жално думаше:
 'Морѣ Драгано, моя робиньо!
 Що ще та питамъ право да кажишъ,
 Имашъ ли братецъ, имашъ ли сестра,
 Имашъ ли баща, имашъ ли майка?'
 А Драгана му со гласъ продума:
 'Имамъ си баща, имамъ си майка,
 Имамъ си братецъ, имамъ си сестра?'
 'Кждѣ е братъ ти, а той ли е поробенъ?'
 Драгана му жално отговоря.
 'Когá додохъ въ Влашки-та земя,
 Турци избѣха млади Българи;
 И братъ ми бѣше во тая войска;
 А сегá тридесѣтъ години
 Ка сжмъ³ азъ братецъ не видела?'
 'Морѣ Драгано, моя робиню,
 Ако го видишъ, познавашъ ли го.'
 'Я да го видамъ, си го познавамъ
 По клѣта глава, по ѣдри гърди,'
 А Яничаръ Драгана питаше

¹ кървавъ.

² джждъ.

³ More often сжмъ.

‘Що има на брѣтина главѣ?’
 ‘Братъ ми има отъ сѣбя бѣлекъ
 Че е посѣченъ на люта войскѣ.’
 А Яничѣринъ Драгана пита,
 ‘Що има братъ ти на ѣдри гждри?’
 ‘Братъ ми си има на гжди¹ бѣлекъ.’
 Со стрелѣ раненъ во люта войскѣ:
 Па раствори Яничѣръ гжди-те
 Бѣли-те гржди, клѣта-та косѣ.
 А на Драгана жално думаше.
 ‘Я стани, сестрѣ, домѣ да ѣдемъ,
 Домѣ да ѣдемъ, мама да видимъ.’

Български Нарѣдни Пѣсни собрани одъ Братъ Мила-
 дѣновци.

F A R E W E L L !

(Романсъ.)

Прости ! Въ моята родина,
 И тамъ е хубавъ божий день,
 Желѣѣ тамъ азъ да нощинѣ ;
 А ти . . . ти забрави за менъ.²
 Иди ! живѣтъ тебъ чака, радѣсть
 За мене зѣе грѣбъ студѣнъ ;
 Дойде край на сломѣна младѣсть
 На вѣки забрави за менъ.

¹ Observe the metathesis in this word.

² мене.

Сѣрдце пла́мтещо ще угасне,
 Ще ста́не всѣ́чко прахъ и тлѣ́нь,
 И гробѣ́тъ въ бѹ́ренъ ще за ра́стне
 Защо́ да спо́мняшъ ти за менъ?

Сестри́ца нѣ́ма да спохо́жда
 Сира́шкий гробъ осамоте́нь,
 Ни ма́йка кле́та ще дохо́жда
 Двѣ́ съ́лзи да пролѣ́й надъ менъ.

И плачъ не ще да наруша́ва
 Гробѣ́вний съ́нь и миръ свеще́нь . .
 Що́ само тебе да смуща́ва
 Невесе́лъ спо́менъ зара́дъ менъ? . .

К. ХРИСТОВЪ
 (Бѹ́лгарски Прѣ́гледъ).

AMONG THE TRANSYLVANIAN BULGARIANS.

Слѣ́дъ ка́то пу́стнж чѣ́рква, разпи́твахъ, да ли нѣ́ма
 ста́ри хора́ да помни́жтъ нѣ́що отъ бѹ́лгарски ези́къ или
 да зна́и́жтъ наизу́стъ нѣ́кой пѣ́сни, и узнáхъ, че жена́та
 на поко́йная ка́нторъ Пе́търъ Бла́спусъ, по́ име́ Ми́на,
 сегѣ́ ве́че бли́зу на деведесеть¹ го́дини, зна́ела мно́го пѣ́сни.
 Тя би́ла нѣ́кога́ прочу́та пѣ́вица въ чѣ́рква и се отлича́вала
 съ извъ́нредна дѣ́рба да по́мни. Тя би́ла еди́нствената
 отъ ста́ритѣ́ жени́, ко́ято наизу́стъ зна́ела мно́го бѹ́лгарски
 пѣ́сни и изрече́ния. Щомъ узнáхъ това́, а́ко и да бѣ́ше

¹ деведесеть.

вече късно¹ и време да тръгнемъ за Блѣзendorffъ, отидохъ заедно съ проф. Уйлаканъ и Данилъ Секели да се увѣримъ лично за това. Като влѣзохме въ двора, въ който мигомъ се набра отъ сжсѣднитѣ дворове любонитна младежъ, посрещна ми дъщерята на Мина Блѣсиусъ, сама вече 70 годишна жена. Попитахме за майка ѝ, а тя въ отговоръ ни посочи една бабичка, седнала въ двора подъ къщната стрѣха, опръна о зида. Отидохме при нея. Тя не само че слабо вижда, но и слабо дочува. Като ѝ се каза, че дошълъ отъ далечна страна единъ господинъ, който желае да чѣе нѣщо отъ нейнитѣ български молитви, тя се смутѣ, но слѣдъ малко, като ѝ се обясни, че то ще се напише въ книга, съгласи се да каже, каквото знае. Попитахъ я, много ли молитви знае, и тя отговори: 'много' колко? попитахъ пакъ. 'Могъ нѣколко часа наредъ да казвамъ,' отговори тя простодушнo. Изнесохъ една скамейка и ние седнахме срѣщу старата, излѣзохъ и снахитѣ — все стари жени, на безброй челядь отъ тѣхната къща и съсѣдитѣ.² Гласно се шепнѣше на около ми като се споменуваше често думата, 'Болгария' държахъ тетрадката въ ржка и чакахъ, а старата все стѣсняваше и найсетнѣ каза, да я питамъ, отъ коя ѝскамъ. Напосѣки рекохъ, знае ли да каже 'наш баща,'³ и тя веднѣга го изказа на единъ замахъ, безъ спиръ. Сегѣ ѝ рекохъ, да го повтори полека, каквото господинъ профѣссоръ да може да запише.

Л. Милетичъ.

¹ 'As soon as I ascertained this, although it was very late.'

² Written сжсѣднитѣ a few lines above.

³ Sic in orig.

THE FAREWELL OF LIBEN.¹

Провѣкнѣл са Лѣбен юна́к
 На връх, на Стара Плашина́,
 Лѣбен са с горá проща́ва,
 На горá и водá дѹмаше :
 Горó ле, горó ти зелéна,
 И ти ле водó студéна,
 Зна́еш ли, горó, по́мниш ли,
 Кóлко сѣм' по теб' похóдилъ.
 Мла́ди сѣм мо́мци повóдилъ.
 Чѣрвен сѣм прѣ́порец понóсилъ,
 Мнóго сѣм ма́йки разпла́кал,
 Мнóго невѣ́сти раздо́мил,
 Повéче дрéбни сира́ци оста́вил
 Да пла́чѣжтъ, горó, да ми кѣ́лжт ?
 Простѣ́ ми, горó, простѣ́ !
 Че щж дома́ да си ѣ́дж.²
 Ма́ма да ма погодѣ́,
 Погодѣ́ ѣ́още ожéни
 За по́пово-то момѣ́че,
 По́пово поп - Нико́лово
 Горá никомѹ́ не дѹ́ма

¹ Observe the strange orthography of this piece, especially the omission of ѣ and ѣ at the end of words.

² 'For I wish to go home.' We see this idiom in Russian in such expressions as сошлись.

Я Либѣну горá продума :
Либѣне войвóдо, войвóдо,
Дóста си по мен' похóдил
Отбор-юна́ци повóдил,
Чтървен прѣ́порец понóсил
По врѣх, по Старá Планина́,
По хладни сѣ́нки дебѣли,
По рóсни трѣ́ви зелѣни
Мно́го си ма́йки разпла́кал
Мно́го си невѣ́сти раздо́мил,
Повѣ́че дрѣ́вни сираче́та оста́вил,
Да пла́чѣжт, Либѣ́не, да кѣ́лнжт
Мѣ́не, войвóдо, зáрад те́бе.
До сегá, Либѣ́не войвóдо,
Тебѣ́ бѣ́ ма́йка Стáра Планина́,
Я ли́бе ти горá зелѣ́на
С кичѣ́сти щу́ми премѣ́нена,
С сла́дѣк вѣ́трец разхладѣ́на ;
Те́бе трѣ́ва постѣ́лаше,
С го́рски листá покрѣ́ваше,
Бѣ́стри-те водѣ́ поя́хж,
Го́рски-ти пѣ́лци пѣ́яхж,
За те́бе, Либѣ́не, дума́хж :
Весѣ́ли са юна́к с юна́ци
Че с те́бе горáа вѣ́села
За те́бе планина́ вѣ́села.
За те́бе вода́ студѣ́на,
Сегá са, Либѣ́не, с горá проща́ваш,
Че щѣ́ш дома́ си да ѣ́деш

Майка ти да та погоди,
 Погоди, йоще ожени
 За попово-то момиче,
 Попово поп - Николово.

From the collection of Dozon.

A TURKISH PRISON.

Бѣше още рано и издай'ниците не бѣхж се върнѣли отъ позорно си занѣтие при Военный Сждѣ. Въ стаята, която имаше около 12 метра дължина и около 6 метра широчина, се помѣщаваж нѣколко жандарми и нѣколко арестанти, изметътъ на плодѣвскитѣ улици, нескромни нехранимайковци, които бѣхж трѣгнѣли по пѣтьтъ на порокътъ и стигнѣли въ тъмницата, подпѣхнѣли пиянци, които бѣхж заспали въ улицата и си събѣдали въ затворътъ. Насѣдали или налѣгали на мртѣсни рогоски, тѣя пазители и нарушители на общественото спокойствие вѣхя еднакво гнѣсни, еднакво отвратителни. Самó двѣма по-чисто облѣчени Тѣрци лѣжехж на постѣлки, въ юго-источний кѣтъ на стаята. Както отпослѣ се наѣчихъ, тѣ бѣхж затворени за дългъ къмъ тѣрското съкрóвище.¹ Прѣ-кѣпили бѣхж десѣтъкътъ на нѣкои селá, бѣхж загѣбили отъ него, не мóжехж да намѣрятъ парѣ да се издѣлжатъ, и сегá заплащаж съ затворътъ дефѣцитътъ на свойтѣ спекулаций. Въобще това полицейско помѣщение бѣше

¹ Also written сокрóвище.

далече́тъ отъ да бѣде храмъ на прѣслѣдваната добродѣтель. Освѣнъ насъ, азъ забѣлѣжихъ още единъ самб политический затворникъ, живописецътъ Станиславъ Доспѣвский, когото бѣхъ прѣмѣстили онаа заранъ въ тоа каушь. Жан-дарминътъ ни постла лѣглата на едни побѣисти ужъ рогоски, и ние сѣднахме. Зазѣпахъ на насъ всѣчкитѣ отъ колъ и вжѣ събрани, постоянни или периодически пансионери на тоа държавенъ домъ, и зѣпахъ додѣто се насѣтихъ. Послѣ едни задрѣмахъ, а други запѣхъ. Очевидно бѣ, че еднитѣ имахъ нѣжда отъ почѣвка, а другитѣ отъ расту́ха.¹ И пѣснитѣ на еднитѣ не бѣркахъ на сънътъ на другитѣ, кѣкто не му прѣчѣхъ и легионитѣ насѣкоми, който пѣплехъ по стѣята, лагерувахъ по рогоскитѣ, домувахъ въ стѣнитѣ и описвахъ по нѣйната съмнителна бѣлота свойтѣ своенравни арабѣски.

Гешовъ.

¹ A rare word. Cf. O. S. тѣгъ, 'care.'

VOCABULARY.¹

A.

а, *conj.*, but.

азъ от ази, *pers. pron.*, I.

ами (Turkish), *conj.*, but.

ако, *conj.*, if; ако и да, although.

ала, *conj.*, but (cf. Polish *ale*).

Англия, *s. f.*, England.

арабѣски, *s. pl.*, arabesques.

арестантъ, *s. m.*, a person arrested.

Арнаутъ, *s. m.*, an Albanian.

Архимѣда, *s. m.*, Archimedes (proper name).

Б.

бабика, *s. f.*, an old woman.

Балканъ, *s. m.*, the Balkans.

Батакъ, *s. m.*, Batak (name of a place).

бащá, *s. m.*, father.

бѣзброй, *adj.*, innumerable.

бей, *s. m.*, the Bey (a Turkish title).

беюбца, *s. f.*, the wife of the Bey.

безобразіе, *s. n.*, a monstrosity.

бѣзснница, *s. f.*, sleeplessness.

безъ, *prep.*, without.

бѣстрый, *adj.*, the swift.

благородный, *adj.*, noble.

Блазендорфъ, *s. m.*, Blasendorf (name of a place).

Бласиусъ, *s. m.*, Blasius (proper name).

близу, *prep.*, near.

блѣжж, *v. n.*, to draw near.

Богдановский, *adj.*, Moldavian (cf. Turkish *Kara-Bogdan*).

Богородичка, *s. f.*, Mother of God.

Богъ, *s. m.*, God (*voc.* Бóже).

¹ It will be observed that the adjectives sometimes appear in this Vocabulary in the masc. definite and sometimes in the indefinite form, but it is obviously of no moment which form is taken under these circumstances.

бѣжий, *adj.*, of or belonging to God.
 бранный, *adj.*, warlike, belonging to war.
 братецъ, *s.m.* (diminutive of братъ).
 братинъ, *adj.*, of or belonging to a brother.
 братъ, *s.m.*, a brother.
 бунтувамъ, *v.n.*, to rebel, to flow violently.
 бѹренъ, *s.m.*, weeds, grass of the steppes.
 България, or Бѣлгáрия, *s.f.*, Bulgaria (sometimes Болгария).
 Бѣлгáрский, *adj.*, Bulgarian.
 Бѣлгáръ, *s.m.*, a Bulgarian.
 бѣркамъ, *v.a.*, to interfere with.
 бѣлекъ, or бѣлѣгъ, *s.m.*, a white mark.
 бѣлий, *adj.*, white.
 бѣлотá, *s.f.*, whiteness.
 бѣднина, *s.f.*, the future (cf. бѣденъ, in БОГОВОУ).

В.

вали, *verb imp.* (with дождь), it rains.
 ведняга (ведняжъ), *adv.*, suddenly, at once.

великий, *adj.*, great.
 вершина, *s.f.*, a height (Russ.).
 весь, *adj.*, all.
 вече, *adv.*, already.
 вѣчеръ, *s.m.*, the evening.
 видѣ, *v.a.*, I see.
 виждамъ, *v.a.*, I see.
 власть, *s.f.*, power.
 Вѣлшский, *adj.*, Wallachian.
 вода, *s.f.*, water.
 военный, *adj.*, belonging to war.
 войвода, *s.m.*, leader, general.
 война, *s.f.*, war.
 войска, *s.f.*, an army.
 врагъ, *s.m.*, an enemy.
 връхъ, *s.m.*, the summit (metathesis, cf. вершина).
 време (време), *s.n.*, time.
 все, *adv.*, altogether (really neuter of весь).
 всичкий, *adj.*, all.
 всекакъ, *adv.*, in every way.
 всеки. See всичкий.
 въ, *prep.*, in.
 възвишавамъ, *v.a.*, to lift oneself up.
 възражданіе, *s.n.*, regeneration.
 вълненіе, *s.n.*, agitation.
 вѣнъ, *adv.*, outside.
 вѣобще, *adv.*, generally speaking, altogether.

вѣриж, *v.a.*, to turn.
 вѣрху, *prep.*, over.
 вѣспоминаніе, *s.n.*, recollection.
 вѣкъ, *s.m.*, an age ; на вѣки, for ever.
 вѣренъ, *adj.*, trusty.
 вѣстникъ, *s.m.*, a newspaper.
 вѣтрецъ, *s.m.*, the wind, breeze.
 вѣжé, *n.*, the rope.

Г.

глава́, *s.f.*, the head.
 гла́сно, *adv.*, loudly, audibly.
 гласъ, *s.m.*, the voice.
 глѣдамъ, *v.a.*, to look, see.
 глѣдишкомъ, *adv.*, at a glance (cf. Russ. слѣшкомъ).
 гнѣсенъ, *adj.*, loathsome.
 годѣна, *s.f.*, year.
 годѣшній, *adj.*, of years.
 голѣмъ, *adj.*, great.
 горá, *s.f.*, a forest (in O. S. a mountain).
 гордый, *adj.*, proud.
 гóре, or гóръ, *adj.*, up.
 гóреский, *adj.*, belonging to the mountain.
 гóриж, *v.n.*, I burn.
 господѣнъ, *s.m.*, a gentleman, Mr.

госпóжа, *s.f.*, Mrs. or Miss.
 грáбнж, *v.a.*, to catch hold of.
 градъ, *s.m.*, city, town.
 гробъ, *s.m.*, a grave.
 грóбний, *adj.*, belonging to the grave.
 грóзний, *adj.*, terrible, ugly.
 гѣрьмж, *v.n.*, to echo, resound.
 гѣрдѣ, *s.pl.*, breast (sometimes by metathesis гѣжди).

Д.

да, *conj.*, that.
 далече, or далечъ, *adv.*, afar.
 далѣчний, *adj.*, far.
 дамъ, *v.a.*, to give.
 Даниль, *s.m.*, Daniel (proper name).
 дáрба, *s.f.*, the gift.
 двáма, *num.*, two.
 двъ (две), *num., fem.*, two.
 дворъ, *s.m.*, the courtyard.
 дебѣлъ, *adj.*, thick.
 деведесѣтъ — (better девендесѣтъ) — *num.*, ninety.
 девóйка, *s.f.*, a girl.
 дѣлба, or дѣлба, a division.
 день, or денъ, *s.m.*, a day.
 десѣтъкъ, *s.m.*, the tithe.
 Димѣтрий, *s.m.*, Demetrius (proper name).

димѣющій, *adj.* (orig. a participle), smoking.

дефицитъ, *s.m.*, the deficit.

днесъ, *adv.*, to-day, now.

до, *prep.*, up to as far as.

добѣиѣ, *v.a.*, to gain.

добринѣ, *s.f.*, goodness.

добродѣтель, *s.f.*, goodness, virtue.

Добруджа, *s.f.*, the Dobrudzha.

додеѣто, *adv.*, until.

добѣж, *v.*, to come, arrive at.

докторъ, *s.m.*, the doctor.

долу, *adv.*, down.

домѣ, *adv.*, at home.

домѣвамъ, *v.n.*, to domesticate, take up one's abode.

домъ, *s.m.*, the house, home.

донесѣж, *v.a.*, to bring.

дорѣ, *adv.*, up to, even allowing.

Доспѣвскій, *s.m.*, Dospievski, a man's name.

доста, *adv.*, enough.

довѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to reach.

дохѣждамъ, *v.n.*, to go to.

дочѣтѣж, *v.a.*, to finish reading.

дочѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

Драгѣна, *s.f.*, Dragana (a woman's name).

драгий, *adj.*, precious, dear.

дрѣбенъ, *adj.*, little.

дрѣгий, *adj.*, other.

дѣма, *s.f.*, the word.

дѣмамъ, *v.n.*, to say.

Дѣнавъ, *s.m.*, the Danube.

духъ, *s.m.*, the spirit.

душѣ, *s.f.*, the soul.

дѣлѣж, *s.m.*, debt.

дѣлжинѣ, *s.f.*, length.

дѣлжѣж, *v.a.*, to owe.

дѣржѣвенъ, *adj.*, belonging to the Government.

дѣржѣж, *v.a.*, to hold.

дѣщерѣ, *s.f.*, daughter.

дѣ, or гдѣ, *adv.*, where.

дѣдѣ, *s.m.*, grandfather (*pl.*, ancestors).

дѣлѣж, *v.a.*, to divide.

дѣницъ, *s.m.*, a worker.

дѣтѣ, *s.n.*, a child.

дѣжѣ (better дѣждѣ), *s.m.*, rain.

Е.

едѣнственнѣй, *adj.*, only, solitary.

едѣнъ, *num.*, one.

еднѣкво, *adv.*, only.

едръ, *adj.*, large, strong.

езѣкъ (also язѣкъ), *s.m.*, language.

Етрополъ, *s.m.*, Yetropol (name of a town).

Ж.

жа́лний, *adj.*, mournful, pitiable.

жандáрмъ (also жандáрминъ, which seems formed on analogy of гражда́нинъ), *s.m.*, a police officer, from the French.

жела́ю, *v.a.*, to wish.

жена́, *s.f.*, a woman.

же́ртва, *s.f.*, a victim.

живопи́сецъ, *s.m.*, a painter.

живо́тъ, *s.f.*, life.

З.

за, *prep.*, for.

забра́ви, *v.a.*, to forget.

забѣ́ляю, *v.a.*, to notice, note.

заведе́, *v.a.*, to lead away.

загуби́, *v.a.*, to lose.

задрѣ́мю, *v.n.*, to begin to sleep.

за́едно, *adv.*, at the same time.

зазѣ́памъ (зазѣ́пямъ), *v.n.*, to gape, stare.

зако́нъ, *s.m.*, law.

зама́хъ, *s.m.*, an effort.

заня́тый, *past part.*, occupied.

заня́тие, *s.n.*, occupation.

запи́ска, *s.f.*, note.

запи́шу, *v.a.*, to write down, copy.

запла́щамъ, *v.a.*, to pay for.

запреще́ние, *s.n.*, the act of forbidding.

запрѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to shut up.

запѣ́ю, *v.a.*, to begin singing.

за́радъ and заради́, *prep.*, on account of.

за́рань, *s.f.*, the morning.

застра́шительный, *adj.*, terrible.

затво́рникъ, *s.m.*, a prisoner.

затво́ръ, *s.m.*, a prison.

затво́рю, *v.a.*, to shut up in prison.

зате́ку, *v.n.*, to flow to, to betake oneself to.

зашу́мю, *v.n.*, to resound.

звѣ́рство, *s.n.*, brutality, atrocity.

зеле́нь, *adj.*, green.

земля́, *s.f.*, country, earth.

зѣ́мю (past tense зя́лъ, or зель), *v.a.*, to take.

зидъ, *s.m.*, a wall.

злий, *adj.*, evil, bad.

злословѣ́ю, *v.n.*, to utter abuse.

знамени́тый, *adj.*, celebrated.

зна́ю, *v.a.*, to know.

зора́, *s.f.*, the dawn.

зѣ́памъ, *v.n.*, to gape.

зѣ́ю, *v.n.*, to gape.

II.

и, *conj.*, and.

и, a form occasionally used for е (3rd sing. pres. of съмъ).

и, dative of она́, she (sometimes used for genitive).

избѣи́жъ, *v.a.*, to kill, massacre.

изва́дижъ, *v.a.*, to take out.

извъ́нредъ, *adv.*, remarkably (lit. out of the ranks).

извъ́ршамъ, *v.a.*, to accomplish.

изда́йникъ, *s.m.*, a traitor.

издѣ́лжжъ, *v.n.*, to get out of debt.

издѣ́хнжъ, *v.n.*, to expire.

изка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say out, to repeat.

излѣ́сижъ, *v.n.*, to go out.

излѣ́ижъ, *v.a.*, to pour out.

и́зметъ, *s.m.*, the sweepings, refuse.

и́знесъ, *v.a.*, to bring out.

и́зново, *adv.*, afresh.

и́зрече́ние, *s.n.*, an expression.

и́ли, *conj.*, or.

и́мамъ, *v.a.*, to have.

и́ме, *s.n.*, name.

и́още, *conj.*, and moreover.

и́скамъ, *v.a.*, to wish.

и́сключе́ние, *s.n.*, the exception.

и́спля́скамъ (*or* и́спля́скамъ), *v.a.*, to clap.

и́спра́вамъ (*or* и́спра́вамъ), *v.a.*, to lift up.

и́спра́тижъ, *v.a.*, to send.

и́стокъ, *s.m.*, the east.

и́сто́рия, *s.f.*, a history, a story.

K.

ка, shortened form of като.

ка́звамъ (казувамъ), *v.a.*, to say.

ка́жжъ, *v.a.*, to say (*aor.* казахъ).

ка́кто, *conj.*, as.

ка́къвъ, *pron.*, of what sort.

ка́нторъ, *s.m.*, a leader of the choir, clerk.

ка́то, *conj.*, as. (Cf. Russian какъ, where the к is merely formative.)

каушь, *s.f.*, a small room (Turkish).

киче́стъ (кичасть), *s.m.*, a tuft.

кле́пка, *s.f.*, eyelash, or eyelid.

кле́тъ, *adj.*, lit. accursed, hence unfortunate, miserable.

Клису́ра, *s.f.*, Klisura, name of a place; a Greek word.

кни́га, *s.f.*, a book.

кни́жка, *s.f.*, letter (lit., little book).

кой, който, *pron.*, who, which.

ко́лко, *inter. adv.*, how many.

ко́лъ, *s.m.*, the stake.

Ко́нстантинъ, *s.m.*, Constantine (proper name).

Копривщица, *s.f.*, Koprivshtitza (name of a place).

коса́, *s.f.*, the hair of the head, the head.

край, *s.m.*, the end.

кра́къ, *s.m.*, a foot, pl. крака́.

Крали́чь, *s.m.*, Kralich (proper name).

крити́ческий, *adj.*, critical.

кри́ж, *v.a.*, to conceal.

крѣ́вь, *s.f.*, blood.

крѣ́стиж, *v.a.*, to cross oneself.

къ́лнж, *v.a.*, to curse.

куноста́съ, *s.m.*, the iconostas.

къ́мъ, *prep.*, to.

къ́рма́че, *s.n.*, a nursling.

къ́рмж, *v.a.*, to nourish.

къ́дѣ (къ́дѣ́), *adv.*, whither, where; къ́дѣ е, whither is ... gone, what has become of ...?

къ́нтъ, *s.m.*, the corner.

къ́рвавъ (къ́рвавъ́), *adj.*, bloody.

къ́сно (къ́сно), *adv.*, late.

къ́щный, *adj.*, of, or belonging to the house.

Л.

ла́комий, *adj.*, dainty.

ле, an interjection put after nouns.

ле́гионъ, *s.m.*, a legion.

ле́гло, *s.n.*, a bed.

ле́гнж, *v.n.*, to lie down.

ле́жиж (also лѣ́жиж), *v.n.*, to lie down.

ли, interrogative particle.

Ли́бенъ, *s.m.*, Liben (proper name).

ли́биж, *v.a.* (dialectic for лю́биж), to love.

ли́нъж, *v.a.*, to seize (lit., by the hair).

ли́стъ, *s.m.*, a leaf (pl. листа́).

ли́тература, *s.f.*, literature.

ли́чно, *adv.*, personally.

ли́шиж, *v.a.*, to deprive.

лу́дъ, *adj.*, foolish, crazy.

лѣ́тний, *adj.*, summer.

лѣ́ж, *v.n.* to flow.

любопѣ́тний, *adj.*, curious.

любо́вь, *s.f.*, love.

лю́биж, *v.a.*, I love.

лю́тий, *adj.*, cruel.

М.

Маджаръ, *s.m.*, а Magyar, а Hungarian.

майка, *s.f.*, а mother.

Македония, *s.f.*, Macedonia (proper name).

Македонский, *adj.*, belonging to Macedonia.

мáлко, *adv.*, а little.

малцина, *s.f.*, the few.

мáма, *s.f.*, mother.

марй, you silly person ! (An exclamation.) Greek *μῶρε*.

Марйца, *s.f.*, the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus).

мáрка, *s.f.*, а stamp.

мéжду, *prep.*, among.

мéтохъ, *s.f.*, а monastery. (Greek *μετόχιον*.)

мéтръ, *s.m.*, *mètre* (borrowed from the French).

мйгаръ, *inter.*, really, is it so ? (A Persian word, sometimes written *макаръ*).

мигъ, *s.m.*, а moment.

Миладиновъ, *s.m.*, Miladinov (proper name).

мйлий, *adj.*, dear.

Мйна, *s.f.*, Mina, а woman's name.

минувамъ, *v.n.*, to pass.

миръ, *s.m.*, peace.

мисль, *s.f.*, thought.

мйслижъ, *v.n.*, to think.

мáдежъ, *s.f.*, youth (collectively).

мáдость, *s.f.*, youth.

младъ, *adj.*, young.

мнóго, *adv.*, much.

многострадалний, *adj.*, much suffering.

многоцѣнный, *adj.*, valuable.

мой, *poss. pron.*, my.

могъ, *v.n.*, I can.

молитва, *s.f.*, а prayer.

мóлижъ, *v.a.*, to pray.

мóма, *s.f.*, а girl.

мóментъ, *s.m.*, а moment.

момйче, *s.n.*, а young girl (a diminutive).

мóмъкъ, *s.m.*, а young man.

морé, *s.n.*, the sea (pl. морéта).

мрт'сенъ, *adj.*, dirty, filthy.

мт'лва, *s.f.*, talk, report.

мжка, *s.f.*, torment.

мжченикъ, *s.m.*, а martyr.

Н.

на, *prep.*, on (used to express gen. and dat.)

набѣржъ, *v.a.*, to collect, bring together.

навѣдѣж, *v.a.*, to bend down.
 навѣчерка, *s.f.*, the evening service.
 навлѣкѣж, *v.a.*, to draw over.
 надѣ, *prep.*, upon, over.
 назначѣние, *s.n.*, destination.
 най, *adv.*, most (but generally compounded with adjectives).
 найпосѣлъ, *adv.*, immediately after.
 найзѣстъ, *adv.*, by heart.
 найсѣтъ, *adv.*, at last, afterwards.
 наказаніе, *s.n.*, punishment.
 налѣгамъ, or налягамъ, *v.n.*, to lie on.
 намѣриѣж, *v.a.*, to find.
 напишѣж, *v.a.*, to write.
 напосѣки, *adv.*, at random.
 направѣж, *v.a.*, to say.
 напрегнѣж, *v.a.*, to prick up.
 наредѣ, *adv.*, in order, one after the other.
 наредѣж, *v.a.*, to arrange, draw up.
 народный, *adj.*, national, belonging to the people.
 народѣ, *s.m.*, the people.
 нарѣчно, *adv.*, on purpose.
 нарушавамъ, *v.a.*, to disturb.
 нарушѣтель, *s.m.*, disturber.
 насѣтиѣж, *v.a.*, to satiate.

насѣриѣж, *v.a.*, to make abundant (cf. спѣренѣ, abundant).
 насѣдамъ, *v.n.*, to sit.
 насѣкомѣ, *s.m.* (or насѣкомо, *s.n.*), an insect.
 наѣчиѣж, *v.a.*, to teach.
 нашѣ, *poss. pron.*, our.
 не, *neg. particle*, not.
 небѣ, *s.n.*, the sky.
 невѣселѣ, *adj.*, melancholy (lit. not cheerful).
 невѣля, *s.f.*, slavery.
 невѣста, *s.f.*, a bride.
 нѣйный, *poss. pron.*, belonging to her.
 неотрѣбенѣ, *adj.*, useless.
 нескромный, *adj.*, vile.
 неусѣтно, *adv.*, unobserved.
 нехранимайковѣ, *s.m.*, a person not having the means of support, a beggar.
 нѣе, *pers. pron.*, we.
 нѣкаковѣ, *indef. pron.*, any.
 никакѣ, *adv.*, in no way, no how.
 нѣкой, *pron.*, no one.
 нѣвий, *adj.*, new.
 новинѣ, *s.f.*, piece of news.
 нощѣ, *s.f.*, night.
 нѣжда, *s.f.*, need.
 нѣ (но), but.
 нѣкогѣ, *adv.*, at one time.

нѣколко, *adv.*, some.
нѣкой, *indef. pron.*, some.
нѣма, *v. imp.*, there is not.
нѣщо, *pron.*, something.

О.

о, *prep.*, upon, about.
обѣди́ж, *v.a.*, to tell, inform.
обезоръжа́вамъ, *v.a.*, to disarm (deriv. без-, оръжие).
обыкновенный, *adj.*, customary.
обико́лѣж, *v.a.*, to go about.
облѣ́кж, *v.a.*, to clothe (*past part. pass.*, облѣченъ).
общественъ, *adj.*, social, belonging to the community.
община́, *s.f.*, the community.
объя́виж, *v.a.*, to declare.
объя́сниж, *v.a.*, to explain.
ограни́чение, *s.n.*, limitation.
огрѣ́иж (огрѣи́ж), *v.a.*, to warm.
огъ́нж (огънь), *s.m.*, fire.
оже́ниж, *v.a.*, to marry.
оживле́ние, *s.n.*, liveliness.
око, *s.n.*, eye.
около, *prep.*, about.
о́нзи, *def. pron.*, that: **зи** is a mere suffix.
о́ний, *dem. pron.*, that.
опа́сний, *adj.*, dangerous.
опис́вамъ, *v.a.*, to inscribe.

опрѣ́ж, *v.n.*, to lean upon.
осамотѣ́нж, *adj.*, lonely, deserted.
освѣ́нж, *prep.*, besides.
осемсто́тинж, *card. num.*, eight hundred.
оста́виж, *v.a.*, to leave.
остарѣ́вамъ, *v.n.*, to grow old.
отбо́ръ, *s.m.*, a selection, a choice.
отва́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to take away.
отврати́теленъ, *adj.*, repulsive.
отга́дамъ, *v.a.*, to guess.
отговора́мъ, *v.a.*, to answer.
отговора́тъ, *s.m.*, answer.
отды́хнж, *v.n.*, to breathe afresh.
отѣ́чество, *s.n.*, native country, fatherland (borrowed from Russian).
откры́иж, *v.a.*, to discover.
отлича́вамъ, *v.a.*, to distinguish.
отпос́лж, *adv.*, afterwards.
отъ, *prep.*, from, by (sometimes written одъ).
очевиде́нж, *adj.*, manifest, clear to the eyes.
о́ще, *adv.*, still.

П.

па, *adv.*, then.

па́днѣ, *v.n.*, to fall.
 пази́тель, *s.m.*, a guardian.
 па́зуха, *s.f.*, breast-pocket.
 пакъ, *adv.*, again, also.
 па́метникъ, *s.m.*, a memorial.
 Панагюри́ще, Panagurishte—
 (name of a place).
 пансионѣръ, *s.m.*, pensioner—
 borrowed from the French,
 as the spelling shows.
 пари́, *s.pl.*, money (a Turkish
 word).
 периодиче́ский, *adj.*, periodical.
 пять, *card. num.*, five.
 Пе́търъ, *s.m.*, Peter (pr. name).
 пи́ле, *s.n.*, a bird ; pl. пи́лета
 (also пи́лци).
 ни́тамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 пия́нецъ, *s.m.*, a drunkard.
 пла́мтеший, burning (a participle used as an adjective of the verb пла́мтиѣ).
 плани́на, *s.f.*, a mountain ;
 Стара плани́на, the Balkans.
 плачъ, *s.m.*, weeping.
 плачи́, *v.a.*, to weep.
 Пловди́вский, *adj.*, belonging to Пловдивъ, or Philipopolis. (The old name was Pulpuldeva, preserved in Jordanes.)

по, *prep.*, at or by.
 по́вече, *adv.*, moreover, in addition.
 повѣ́дѣ (-ведѣ), *v.a.*, to lead.
 повто́риѣ, *v.a.*, to repeat.
 погледнѣ, *v.n.*, to look.
 погледъ, *s.m.*, a glance.
 пого́диѣ, *v.a.*, to affiancé.
 подѣ́ръ, *prep.*, after.
 подми́ниѣ, *v.a.*, to change.
 подпу́хнѣлъ, *adj.*, bloated.
 подро́бность, *s.f.*, minutiae.
 подъ, or подо, *prep.*, under.
 позна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to recognise.
 позѣ́ренъ, *adj.*, contemptible.
 поизви́камъ, *v.a.*, to call forth gently.
 поклѣ́нь, *s.m.*, greeting.
 поко́й, *s.m.*, rest.
 поко́йный, *adj.*, the late.
 покрѣ́вамъ, *v.a.*, to cover.
 полѣ́, *s.n.*, a field.
 полѣ́ка, *adv.*, more gently.
 политѣ́ческий, *adj.*, political.
 полицѣ́йский, *adj.*, belonging to the police.
 поля́на, *s.f.*, a field.
 помѣ́гнѣ, *v.a.*, to assist.
 помни́, *v.a.*, to remember.
 помѣ́лиѣ, *v.a.*, to entreat.
 помѣ́щавамъ, *v.a.*, to take up one's quarters.
 помѣ́щеніе, *s.n.*, habitation.

поносѣж, *v.a.*, to carry.
 попитамъ, *v.a.*, to ask.
 поповъ, *adj.*, belonging to a priest.
 поп-Николовъ, *adj.*, belonging to the priest Nicholas.
 поробѣж, *v.a.*, to make a slave.
 порокъ, *s.m.*, vice.
 посекъ, *v.a.*, I cut or wound a little.
 послѣ, *prep.*, after.
 посочиж, *v.a.*, to point out.
 посрѣсна, *v.a.*, to meet.
 постѣлка, *s.f.*, a little bed.
 постѣламъ, or постлѣамъ, *v.a.*, to spread out as a bed.
 постоянъ, *adj.*, continuous.
 походиж, *v.n.*, to go.
 почивамъ, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почивка, *s.f.*, rest.
 почиж, *v.n.*, to rest.
 почти, almost.
 пощенскій, postal, belonging to the post-office.
 появленіе, *s.n.*, the appearance.
 побѣж, *v.a.*, to give to drink.
 право, *s.n.*, truth, what is correct.
 правѣж, *v.a.*, to make.
 прахъ, *s.m.*, dust.
 премѣнж, *v.a.*, to pass.
 премѣниж, *v.a.*, to decorate, ornament.

при (прие), *prep.*, at, by the side of.
 приближиж, *v.n.*, to draw near.
 прибѣгнж, *v.n.*, to fly to.
 привлѣкнж, *v.a.*, to allure.
 пригото́виж, *v.a.*, to prepare.
 приймамъ, *v.a.*, to receive.
 приятелка, *s.f.*, a female friend.
 прови́кнж, *v.n.*, to cry out.
 продѣ́мамъ, *v.n.*, to speak out.
 прозя́вамъ, *v.n.*, to gape.
 пролѣ́ж, *v.a.*, to shed, pour out.
 просто́дѣшно, *adv.*, simply, naively.
 про́бѣж, *v.n.*, to say good-bye.
 протесті́рамъ, *v.n.*, to protest.
 противорѣ́чивий, *adj.*, contradictory.
 профе́ссоръ, *s.m.*, professor.
 прочѣ́тый, *adj.*, celebrated.
 проща́вамъ, *v.a.*, to say adieu to.
 прѣ́данность (пре-), *s.f.*, devotion.
 прѣ́дста́вямъ (пред-), *v.a.*, to exhibit.
 прѣ́дъ (предъ), *prep.*, before.
 прѣ́зъ, *prep.*, through. (Cf. Polish *przez*.)
 прѣ́кѣ́пиж, *v.a.*, to buy up.
 прѣ́миналий, *adj.*, past.

прѣмѣстѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to transfer.
 прѣпорецъ, *s.m.*, a banner,
 standard.
 Прѣслава, *s.f.*, Preslava (name
 of a city).
 прѣслѣдѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to per-
 secute.
 прѣчи^ѣ, *v.a.*, to hinder.
 пѣстий, *adj.*, empty.
 пѣстнѣ, *v.a.*, to drop, let go,
 leave.
 пущаніе, *s.n.*, letting go (as
 out of prison).
 пѣлний, *adj.*, full.
 пѣлчнѣ, *s.n.*, a horde.
 пѣплѣтѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to entwine.
 (Cf. Russian поплести).
 пѣрвый, *ord. num.*, first.
 пѣвица, *s.f.*, a singer.
 пѣсень, *s.f.*, a song.
 пѣѣ, *v.n.*, to sing.
 пѣтъ, *s.m.*, time, journey.

P.

рабѣта, *s.f.*, business, matter.
 равенъ, *adj.*, level, even.
 равнинѣ, *s.f.*, plain.
 радѣсть, *s.f.*, joy.
 рабѣгамъ, *v.a.*, to disperse.
 рабѣжданіе, *s.n.*, awakening.

развѣлина, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 развѣлнѣвамъ, *v.a.*, to agitate.
 разговѣръ, *s.m.*, discourse, talk.
 раздѣмѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to deprive of
 one's home.
 размѣръ, *s.m.*, dimension, mea-
 sure.
 рѣзний, *adj.*, various.
 разплѣчѣ, *v.a.*, to make to
 weep in different ways.
 разхлѣдѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to refresh,
 make cool.
 Рай, *s.m.*, Paradise.
 рѣно, *adv.*, early.
 распространѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to spread
 out.
 раствѣрѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to show, ex-
 pose.
 растреперѣнъ, *adj.*, trembling,
 disturbed.
 раствѣнѣ, *v.n.*, to grow.
 растѣхъ, *s.m.*, freedom from
 care.
 растѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to grow.
 рѣкѣ (рѣкѣ), *v.n.*, to say
 (obsolete in present).
 рѣскъ, *s.m.*, risk.
 робѣна, *s.f.*, a slave.
 Робѣама, *s.f.*, Roboama (pr.
 name).
 рѣбѣ^ѣ, *v.a.*, to make a slave,
 enslave.
 рѣгѣска, *s.f.*, a mat.

ро́денъ, *adj.*, born (properly a past participle).

ро́дина, *s.f.*, native country.

ро́дижъ, *v.a.*, to produce.

ромáнъ, *s.m.*, romance (a word borrowed from the French to express a sentimental poem).

ро́сенъ, *adj.*, dewy.

Русъ, *s.n.*, a Russian.

русь, *adj.*, with auburn hair.

ръка́, *s.f.*, a river.

ръши́жъ, *v.n.*, to resolve.

ръка́, *s.f.*, a hand.

C.

са́бля, *s.f.*, a sabre, a sword.

салъ, *adv.*, only; same as само, Macedonian dialect.

самъ, *pron.*, itself, the very.

са́мо, *adv.*, only.

сбѣ́ржъ, *v.a.*, to collect; past part. събра́нъ, collected.

сби́рамъ, *v.a.*, to collect.

сби́рание, *s.n.*, the collection.

сбѣ́рникъ, *s.m.*, a collection of writings, a miscellany.

свѣ́щенъ, *adj.*, holy, sacred.

свобо́денъ, *adj.*, free.

свой, *pron.*, their (used reflexively).

своенра́вний, *adj.*, capricious.

свѣ́ршижъ, *v.a.*, to accomplish.

свѣ́дѣние, *s.n.*, information.

свѣ́тлий, *adj.*, bright.

свѣ́тликъ, *s.m.*, the light, lustre.

свѣ́тлѣ́жъ, *v.n.*, to flash.

свѣ́тъ, *s.m.*, the world, light.

свѣ́тый, *adj.*, holy.

сгъ́нжъ, *v.a.*, to fold.

сѣ́ (=все), *adv.*, altogether.

се́бе, reflexive pronoun of all persons.

се́га (or cere), *adv.*, now.

се́демдесетъ, *cardinal number*, seventy.

сѣ́днжъ (or сѣ́днжъ), *v.n.*, to sit.

сѣ́днжлъ, *part.*, sitting.

Секели, *s.m.*, Szekely (Hung. proper name).

се́ло, *s.n.*, a village.

Серафѣ́ма, *s.f.*, Seraphima (pr. name).

се́рдце, *s.n.*, the heart.

сестра́, *s.f.*, sister.

сестри́ци, *s.f.*, dim. of сестра.

синий, *adj.*, blue.

синъ, *s.m.*, a son.

си́рашкий, *adj.*, belonging to an orphan.

си́раче, *s.n.*, an orphan; pls. си́рачета and сира́чки.

сѣчкѣй (всѣчкѣй), *adj.*, all,
every.

скамейка, *s.f.*, a bench, seat.

сла́бо, *adv.*, weakly.

сла́ва, *s.f.*, glory.

сла́внѣй, *adj.*, glorious.

сла́дкѣй, *adj.*, sweet.

сло́мѣж, *v.a.*, to break.

слуга́, *s.m.*, a servant.

слу́шамъ, *v.a.*, to hear.

сметъ, *s.m.*, rubbish (lit. what
is swept away).

смѣщавамъ, *v.a.*, to trouble.

смѣщѣж, *v.a.*, to trouble, to
disturb.

смерть, *s.f.*, death.

снаха́ (сноха), *s.f.*, daughter-
in-law.

Соколовъ, *s.m.*, Sokolov (pr.
name).

сокро́вище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

спекула́ция, *s.f.*, speculation.

спиръ, *s.m.*, a stop.

споко́йствие, *s.n.*, tranquil-
lity.

спомену́вамъ, *v.a.*, to make
mention of.

спомѣнъ, *s.m.*, recollection.

спомѣнѣж, *v.a.*, to remember.

спохо́ждамъ, *v.a.*, to visit.

спѣснѣж, *v.a.*, to discharge,
send.

спрѣ́щу, *prep.*, opposite to.

сѣждѣ (сѣждѣ), *s.m.*, a vessel.

(Cf. Russian сосудъ. The
съ is a preposition).

Станиславъ, *s.m.*, Stanislaus
(proper name).

станѣж, *v.n.*, I arise.

ста́рый, *adj.*, old.

старина́, *s.f.*, antiquity, old
time.

ста́я, *s.f.*, a room.

сти́гамъ, *v.n.*, to reach.

сти́гнѣж, *v.n.*, to reach.

страда́ние, *s.n.*, suffering.

страна́, *s.f.*, a country.

стра́шный, *adj.*, terrible.

стро́гий, *adj.*, strict.

стрѣ́ла, *s.f.*, an arrow.

стрѣ́ха, *s.f.*, the eaves, the roof.

студѣ́нъ, *adj.*, cold.

стѣзна́вамъ, *v.a.*, to harass.

сте́на, *s.f.*, a wall.

съ, *prep.*, with (also съѣъ).

Со is a Russism.

съблакнѣж, *v.a.*, to take off
one's clothes, undress.

съгласѣ́ж, *v.n.*, to consent.

съкро́вище, *s.n.*, a treasure.

съмнѣ́тельный, *adj.*, dubious.

сѣзза́ (also сѣзза), *s.f.*, a tear.

сѣмъ, *v.n.*, to be.

сѣнъ, *s.m.*, sleep.

сѣобщѣ́ние, *s.n.*, communica-
tion.

сѣйна, *s.f.*, a ruin.
 сѣкж, *v.a.*, to cut.
 сѣнка, *s.f.*, a shade.
 сѣтиж, *v.a.*, to perceive.
 сждба, *s.f.*, fate.
 сждъ, *s.m.*, the court.
 сжсѣдний (also сѣсѣдний),
 neighbouring.
 сжщій, *adj.*, the same.

T.

та, *conj.*, and.
 тайно, *adv.*, secretly.
 тамо (or тамъ), *adv.*, there.
 твой, *poss. pron.*, thy.
 тетрадка, *s.f.*, copy-book, note
 book. (Gr. *тетρὰς, cahier.*)
 ти, *pers. pron.*, thou.
 тихо, *adv.*, softly.
 тлийъ, *s.m.*, corruption, decay.
 тогасъ, *adj.*, then. (The съ a
 mere suffix.) Cf. Polish
zaś.

той, *pers. pron.*, he.
 томовци, *s.m. pl.*, the Thomases
 (i.e. unbelievers, том-овци).
 тонъ, *s.n.*, tone.
 тойзи, *dem. pron.*, this.
 трагический, *adj.*, tragic.
 тракийский, *adj.*, Thracian.
 тра́иж, *v.n.*, to last, endure.

трепера́мъ, *v.n.*, I tremble.
 три, *card. num.*, three.
 тридесетъ, *card. num.*, thirty.
 (More often трійсетъ.)
 тргнж, *v.n.*, to start, to go (lit.
 to tear oneself away).
 трѣ́ба (also треба), *v. imp.*, to
 be necessary. (Used like
 Lat. *opus est.*)
 трѣ́ва (трева́), *s.f.*, grass.
 Ту́рокъ, *s.m.*, a Turk (plur.
 Турци).
 Турский, *adj.*, Turkish.
 тѣ́кж (тѣчешъ), *v.a.*, to weave,
 invent.
 тъмни́ца, *s.f.*, a prison, dun-
 geon.
 Ту́рново (or Ту́рновъ), *s.n.*
 Turnovo (a city).
 тѣ́хний, *poss. pron.*, their.

Y.

увели́чиж, *v.a.*, to increase.
 увѣ́риж, *v.a.*, to assure.
 угаснж, *v.n.*, to be quenched,
 extinguished.
 удово́лствие, *s.n.*, satisfaction.
 узнáиж, *v.a.*, to ascertain.
 Уилаканъ, *s.m.*, Ujlakan (Hun-
 garian proper name).

улёкналий, *adj.*, lightened, contented.

у́лица, *s.f.*, a street.

умрѣ, *v.n.*, to die.

умъ, *s.m.*, the mind.

уплашиѣ, *v.a.*, to frighten.

усѣтиѣ, *v.a.*, to perceive.

ухó, *s.n.*, the ear.

учудамъ, *v.a.*, to make astonished.

Ф.

физический, *adj.*, physical.

фóрма, *s.f.*, form.

Х.

Ха́джи, *s.m.*, a title added to people's names, both Christian and Mohammedan, to show that they have made a pilgrimage to a sacred place.

Ха́джийка, *s.f.*, a female Hadji.

хв́анж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to take, to catch, to begin. (Cf. Germ. *anfängen*.)

хвѣ'рлѣж, *v.a.*, to throw.

хилѣ́да, *s.f.*, *card. num.*, a thousand.

хѣ́трость, *s.f.*, craft, trickery.

хла́день, *adj.*, cold.

хора́, *m.*, the people (only used in plural).

храмъ, *s.m.*, temple.

храна́, *s.f.*, food, nourishment.

ху́вавъ, *adj.*, beautiful (originally a Pers. word).

Ц.

Царегра́дский, *adj.*, of, or belonging to, Constantinople.

цѣ́лий, *adj.*, complete, entire.

Ч.

ча́джръ, *s.m.*, tent (Turkish).

ча́камъ, *v.a.*, to wait for.

часть, *s.m.*, an hour.

че, *conj.*, that; като че, as though.

челѣ́дь, *s.f.*, family.

че́рква, *s.f.*, church.

Черке́зъ, *s.m.*, a Circassian.

че́рный, *adj.*, black.

че́сто, *adv.*, frequently.

че́тире, *card. num.*, four.

че́тж, *v.a.*, to count or read.

чи́сто, *adv.*, cleanly.

чува́ние, *s.n.*, hearing.

чу́йж, *v.a.*, to hear.

чѣ́рвѣнь, *adj.*, bright red.

III.

шáвамъ, *v.n.*, to move.
 шатѣръ (or шаторъ), *s.m.*, a
 tent.
 шéпнж, *v.a.*, to whisper.
 шéстий, *ord. num.*, sixth.
 широчинá, *s.f.*, breadth.
 шúма, *s.f.*, foliage (from its
 rustling).

Щ.

що, *rel. pron.*, which.
 щомъ, *adv.*, as soon as.
 щж, *v.a.* and *n.*, to wish (used
 as an auxiliary to express
 the future).

Ъ.

ѣдръ. See едръ, and beware
 of the constant confusion
 between ъ and е.

Ю.

юго - ёсточний, *adj.*, south-
 eastern.
 юнáкъ, *s.m.*, a hero, a brave
 young man.

Я.

я, as in я станí! a kind
 of interjection, arousing a
 person. Но!
 ядóсамъ, *v.a.*, to make angry;
 ядъ, *lit.* poison.
 язýкъ (езикъ, *q.v.*), *s.m.*, lan-
 guage.
 яничáръ (also яничаринъ), *s.m.*,
 the Janissary (Turkish, new
 troops).